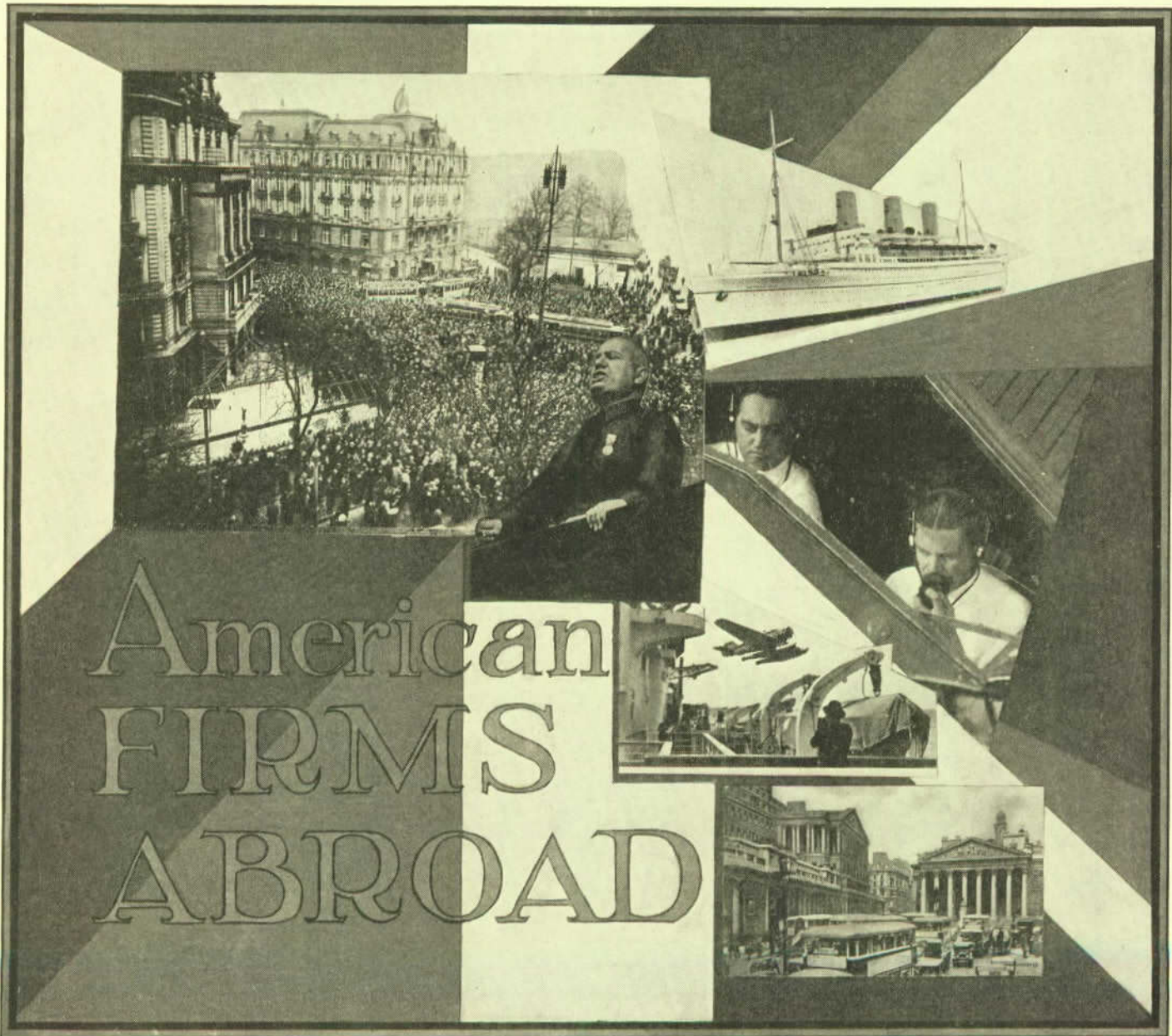


The Journal of ELECTRICAL WORKERS AND OPERATORS

VOL. XXVI

WASHINGTON, D. C., JUNE, 1937

NO. 6



EFFICIENCY *and* EFFICIENCY EXPERTS



We always admire an efficient person, even if we ourselves sometimes leave an occasional thing undone or a knot untied.

In our heart of hearts we would dislike to have any one think or indicate that we were careless and inefficient in our work—housework, electrical work, school work, or “what have you.”

Still more would we dislike to have them think that we were stupid and incapable of doing our work or taking care of the things which come to our hands to do.

Isn't it so with life insurance, too?

Probably not one man in 500 has any real objection to life insurance. Probably 499 men out of 500 already realize the benefits of adequate life insurance protection.

Why not be your own efficiency expert, and ask yourself the following questions? Truthful answers will in many cases lead you to Union Cooperative to help you with your life insurance program.

The questions are,—

- 1. Do I object to life insurance?
- 2. Do I have enough life insurance?
- 3. Would it be better for my loved ones if I carried more life insurance?
- 4. Wouldn't I be happier if I felt really “protected” by enough life insurance?
- 5. Am I being efficient or am I careless about my life insurance program?
- 6. What shall I say to Union Cooperative as to increasing my protection now?

Be efficient in your insurance program.

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Washington, D. C.

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE
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Magazine Chat

It is difficult to measure the influence of a publication of any kind. Take the circulation of "Labor," the national weekly. Its weekly run is well in excess of half a million copies, but it is safe to assert that probably 2,000,000 people read this periodical faithfully every week.

By the same token, at least a half million people peruse the ELECTRICAL WORKERS' JOURNAL every month, and since it is not as perishable a product as a newspaper the readers may be in excess of the half million mark. Then, too, many libraries bind the copies of the ELECTRICAL WORKERS JOURNAL for reference and the influence of the articles of the past years probably trickles forward into the present.

Then the question arises, how loyal are the readers of any periodical to that periodical? One might read the sport news of any of the daily papers without even so much as a glance at its editorial opinions. In such a situation, the daily paper would be said to have practically no influence as compared with the faithful reading of a labor publication.

The truth is, the labor press is a tremendously influential medium of opinion. That is because the membership who are readers have faith in their press. They believe. They seek to translate their belief into action. This kind of a reader is priceless beyond rubies as compared with the kind who glances at the funnies or the baseball scores.

It is this kind of reader that the daily press hopes to develop, but never really does. Only the greatest kind of confidence developed over a period of years can produce such loyal readers. Moreover, the reader of the labor periodical feels that it is something more than a periodical tossed to him by a tolerant editor. He feels that it is his own periodical and he helps to create it, and helps to pay for it.

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Here is the famous Paris Bourse (stock exchange) where the daily transactions rival those in New York City. The traders operate on the steps of this building. Thousands of shares of American stock are bought and sold here daily.





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No. 6

International Organization of Big Business

AMERICANS do not say it any more—"The American flag must follow the American dollar." Yet the American dollar goes everywhere now more than ever. Where—to what wide-flung corners of the earth—Americans are not aware.

There is meager knowledge of the extent of American business abroad. There is no knowledge—that is concrete knowledge—of the ways of American business abroad. This is now known: certain dominant American products lead the race in all countries. These are:

- American movies
- American soap
- American automobiles
- American tires
- American sporting goods
- American telephone accessories
- American cash registers.

It may be supposed also that such extensive foreign business entails an organization both by the businesses involved and by the federal State Department. It is apparent also that there goes on hourly and daily a submerged system of international relations pretty much controlled by business itself. How this system of international relations is controlled, what it entails is not yet clear. Thus, the ELECTRICAL WORKERS' JOURNAL believes that this intricate system of international relations attendant on a wide-flung business enterprise has meaning for the underlying populations of all countries and has meaning in particular for American labor.

The JOURNAL has undertaken to secure certain information of importance about the extent of American business abroad. It has had the co-operation of the International Federation of Trade Unions, and in particular G. Stolz, assistant secretary, from his office at 9 Avenue D'Orsay, Paris. American labor leaders are personally acquainted with the officers of the International Federation of Trade Unions. The president is W. M. Citrine of Great Britain. E. Kuipers of Holland and C. Mertens of Belgium are vice presidents. Both of these made visits to this country in April in connection with the International Tripartite Textile Conference held in Washington. The general secretary is W. Schevenels.

The ELECTRICAL WORKERS' JOURNAL has also secured information from other authoritative sources indicating the extent of the business interests of certain important American corporations.

American labor has only one avenue of

Picture of American firms abroad begins to emerge. United States of America has international relations whether it will or not. I. F. T. U. aids in investigation.

approach to international relations today, and that is through the International Labour Conference to which American labor delegates are sent each June since 1935. The International Labour Conference is a tripartite conference of government, employer and labor delegates and has treaty-making power. Conferences now engage in an effort to raise labor standards throughout the world through treaties.

If American big business engages in relationships with foreign cartels for the establishment of prices, or into trade agreements with foreign cartels, labor in this country is not taken into consideration nor sent representatives to such conferences.

According to the secretariat of the International Federation of Trade Unions, American firms which conduct business in Great Britain either under American charters or by some joint stock arrangement are:

Great Britain

- American Rolling Mills Co.
- Armstrong Cork Co.
- Arrow Hart & Hegemann Electric Co.
- Black and Decker
- Briggs Motor Bodies
- Oneida Community, Ltd.
- Cherry-Burrell Corporation
- Chesebrough Manufacturing Co.
- Coca-Cola, Ltd.
- Colgate-Palmolive-Peet, Ltd.
- Chicago Tool Co.
- Kolynos, Inc.
- Crane Co.
- Emsco Derrick & Equipment Co.
- Ever-Ready Razor Products
- Firestone Tire & Rubber Co.
- Ford's Motors
- Gillette Safety Razor Co.
- Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.
- Heinz, H. J.
- Hobart Manufacturing Co.
- Hudson Motor Car Co.
- Jantzen Knitting Mills
- Kelsey-Hayes Wheel Co.
- Kodak Co.
- Lehn and Fink Products Co.
- McCaskey Register Co.

- Millsbaugh, Ltd.
- Monsanto Chemical Co.
- Norton Grinding Wheel Co.
- Pyrene Co.
- Remington Arms Co., Ind.
- Shredded Wheat Co.
- Spalding, A. G.
- Torrington Co.
- Yale and Towne Manufacturing Co.
- Trico Products Corporation
- Weston Biscuits Co.
- (Canadian-American-British)
- Weston Electrical Instrument Corporation
- Wico Electric Co.
- Worthington Pump & Machinery Corporation
- Wm. Wrigley, Jr., Co.
- Irving Air Chute Co.
- National Dairy Products Corporation (Kraft Cheese Co.)
- O'Cedar Corporation
- Real Silk Hosiery Mills, Inc.
- Reo Motors, Ltd.
- General Motors Corporation
- Scovill Manufacturing Co.
- United Wallpapers, Ltd.
- White Dental Mfg. Co.
- Lambert Pharmacal Co.
- Northam Warren Corporation
- Aladdin Industries, Ltd.
- Burroughs Adding Machine Co.
- Columbia Carbon Co.
- Chicago Pneumatic Tool Co.
- Corn Products Refining Co.
- Fairbanks, Morse & Co.
- International Business Machines Corporation
- Parke, Davis & Co.
- Wayne Pump Co.

The American firms and companies doing business in Belgium are as follows:

Belgium

- General Motors Continental S. A. Wilmarndonck-near Antwerp
- Ford Motor Cy., Wilmarndonck-near Antwerp
- Bell Telephone Mfg. Cy., Antwerp
- Antwerp Telephone & Electric Cy., Antwerp
- American Express Cy., Brussels
- Guaranty Trust Cy., Brussels
- National City Bank, Brussels
- S. A. Chrysler, Antwerp
- National Radiator Cy., Vildorde-near Brussels
- American Petroleum Cy., Antwerp
- Sinclair Oil Cy., Brussels
- Texas Oil Cy., Brussels
- Armour & Cy., Antwerp
- Swift & Cy. (Belgium), Antwerp

Atlantic Oil Storage Cy., Antwerp
 Bradstreets, Belgium, Brussels
 Burroughs S. A., Brussels
 Colgate-Palmolive-Peet, Brussels
 Western Union Cable Cy., Brussels
 Crane & Cy., Brussels
 S. A. Corn Products Cy., Antwerp
 Eastman Kodak, Ltd., Brussels
 Societe Continentale de l'Accumulator
 Edison, Brussels
 Elliott Fisher Organization Cy., Brussels
 Felt & Tarrant Mfg. Cy., Brussels
 S. A. Frigidaire (La Refrigeration electrique), Brussels
 S. A. Glaces de Courcelles, Courcelles-prov. Hainaut
 Gregg Cy., Ltd. (Europe), Loth-near Brussels
 International Harvester Cy., Brussels
 Libby, McNeil & Libby S. A., Antwerp
 Metro-Goldwyn, Mayer S. A., Brussels
 National Cash Register Cy., Brussels
 Cie. des Ascenseurs Otis, Brussels
 Paramount Films (Societe Francaise), Brussels
 Price Waterhouse & Cy., Brussels
 Remington Typewriter Cy., Brussels
 Singer Sewing Machine Cy., Brussels
 Smith Premier Typewriter Cy., Brussels
 Studebaker Corporation, Brussels
 United Artists S. A., Brussels
 United Shoe Machinery Corp., Brussels
 United States Rubber Export Co., Ltd., Brussels
 Universal Films, Brussels
 Vacuum Oil Cy. Societe Francaise, Brussels
 Asabel (Black Diamond Line), Antwerp

In addition to the firms cited, there are several hundred agents, representatives, etc., working under their own names, generally Belgian, who are mainly importers enjoying the exclusive agency for the Belgian market. Although it is impossible to obtain accurate information on the situation of these firms, it may be said that in general they are independent and only represent American interests, often representing other interests at the same time. The number of American firms represented in this way in Belgium is estimated at 1,500.

The National Cash Register Company lists the following firms with the Securities and Exchange Commission of the United States Government:

The National Cash Register Co., Ltd., London, England
 La Nationale Caisse Enregistreuse, S. A., Paris
 Societa Anonima Registratori di Cassa "National", Milan, Italy
 National Registrier Kassen Gesellschaft, M. B. H., Vienna, Austria
 The National Cash Register Co., Ltd., Prague, Czecho-Slovakia
 Caisses Enregistreuses "National," S. A., Brussels, Belgium
 National-Krupp Registrier Kassen Gesellschaft, M. B. H., Berlin, Germany

Procter and Gamble branches in Newcastle and Manchester, England

The Film Yearbook for 1936 gives an extensive list of foreign branches of American movie companies:

Films

WARNER BROS.—FIRST NATIONAL 321 W. Forty-fourth St., New York City

United Kingdom—First National Film Distributors, Ltd., D. E. Griffiths, Managing Director, 135-141 Wardour St., London, W. 1.
 United Kingdom—Warner Bros., Pictures, Ltd., Max Milder, Managing Director, Warner House, 135-141 Wardour St., London, W. 1.
 Ireland—G. Nash, Manager for Warner and First National, 62 Middle Abbey St., Dublin
 France—Warner Bros.—First National Films, Inc., A. Saltiel, Sales Manager, 25 Rue de Courcelles, Paris.
 Belgium—Warner Bros.—First National Films, Inc., R. Delcourt, Manager, 24 Rue Dupont, Brussels.
 Switzerland—Warner Bros.—First National Films, Inc., M. Glickman, Manager, 4 Rue du Rhone, Geneva.
 Algeria—Warner Bros.—First National Films, Inc., B. Kopel, Manager, 16 Rue de Docteur Trolard, Alger.
 Italy—Mario Zama, General Manager, Warner Bros.—First National Films, S. A. I., Via Palestro, 68 Rome.
 Spain—Rene Huet, General Manager, Warner Bros.—First National Films, S. A. E., 77 Paseo de Gracia, Barcelona.
 Egypt—E. De Leon, Warner Bros.—First National Films (Near East), Inc., 111 Avenue de la Reine Nazli, Cairo.
 Denmark—G. Westergaard, Warner Bros.—First National Films, A. S., Fredericksberggade 25, Copenhagen.
 Norway—Thorleif Aas, Warner Bros.—First National Vitaphone Pictures A/S, Raadhusgt 30, Oslo.
 Sweden—C. L. Conradsen, Warner Bros.—First National Films A. B., Kungsgatan 30, Stockholm.
 Hungary—Karl Bergas, Warner Bros.—First National Vitaphone Pictures Jozefkorut 3032 II, Budapest.
 Finland—J. Schlimovitch, O. Y., Warner Bros.—First National Films, A. B., Centralgatan 1, Helsingfors.
 Holland—J. Wessel, Warner Bros.—First National Pictures, 778 Keizersgracht, Amsterdam.
 Germany—National Film Verlich and Vertriebs A. G., Friedrichstrasse 10, Berlin S. W. 48.
 Yugoslavia—Willy Pomeranz, Jugoslovenski Film Warner Bros.—First National D. D., Ilica 34, Zagreb.
 Roumania—H. Lerenu, Warner Bros.—First National, S. A. R., Strada Doamnei 12, Bucarest.
 Poland—Boris Jankolowicz, Warner Bros.—First National Films, S. A., Aleje Jerozolimskie-Si, Warsaw.
 Austria—Ernst Reich, Warner Bros.—First National Films G.m.b.H., Mariahilferstrasse 71, Vienna.
 Greece—Victor Michaelides, Warner Bros.—First National Films Hellas, A. E., 32 Patissia St., Athens.
 Australasia—Ralph H. Clark, General Manager, Warner Bros.—First National Pictures, Ltd., 221 Elizabeth St., Sydney.

Japan—J. Hanley, General Manager, Warner Bros.—First National Pictures (Japan), Inc., Tokio Tatemono Bldg., 3 of 7 Gofukubashi, 3-chome, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo.
 India—A. A. Walter, Warner Bros.—First National Pictures, Inc., Hague Bldg., Ballard Estate, P. O. Box 189, Bombay.
 China—H. S. Dunn, General Manager, Warner Bros.—First National Pictures (China), Inc., Embankment Bldg., North Soochow Road, Shanghai.
 Straits Settlements—R. D. Spierman, Warner Bros.—First National Pictures (Singapore), Inc., 267 Orchard Road, Singapore.
 Java—J. R. Lambert, Warner Bros.—First National Pictures (Singapore), Inc., Petjenongan 1, Batavia.
 Philippine Islands—Clifford E. Almy, Warner Bros.—First National Pictures (Philippines), Inc., Cu Unjieng Bldg., Escolia, Manila.
 Brazil—Nat Liebeskind, General Manager, Warner Bros.—First National Pictures of Brazil, Inc., Rua Alvaro Alvim 52, Rio de Janeiro.
 Argentine—Harry Novak, General Manager, Warner Bros. Pictures of Argentine, Inc., 1755 Calle Sarmiento, Buenos Aires.
 Uruguay—Natalio E. Bertolini, Warner Bros. Pictures of Uruguay, Inc., Convencion 1290, Montevideo.
 Chile—Arturo Alvarez, General Manager, Warner Bros. Pictures of Chile, Inc., P. O. Box Casilla 469, Morande 246, 3rd piso, Santiago.
 Cuba—Basilio de Armas, Acting Manager, Warner Bros.—First National Pictures (Cuba), Inc., Estrada Palmas (Consulado) 59, Havana.
 Puerto Rico—Frank G. Planas, Warner Bros.—First National Pictures (P. R.), Inc., Salvador Brau 99, Bajos, San Juan.
 Panama—Antonio Garcia, Warner Bros.—First National Pictures (Cuba), Inc., Juan B. Sosa y Estudiantes (P. O. Box 3013 Ancon, Canal Zone).
 Peru—J. J. Fisher, Warner Bros.—First National Films of Peru, Inc., Apartado 1910, Lima.
 Mexico—Arthur S. Abeles, Warner Bros.—First National Pictures, S. A., Apartado bis 75, Uruguay 37, Mexico, D. F.
 Trinidad—L. M. Epstein, Warner Bros.—First National Pictures (Cuba), Inc., 28 Henry St., Trinidad, Port of Spain.

PARAMOUNT PICTURES

1501 Broadway, New York City

Great Britain and Ireland—Paramount Film Service, Ltd., 162-170 Wardour St., London W. 1, J. C. Graham, Managing Director.
 Australia—Paramount Film Service, Ltd., 66 Reservoir St., Sydney, John E. Kennebeck, Managing Director.
 Dutch East Indies—Paramount Film Service, Ltd., Gang Pool 7, Weltevreden, Java, J. A. Groves, General Manager for Far East.
 Straits Settlements—Paramount Film Service, Ltd., 51 Robinson Road, Singapore, Paul Verdane, Manager.
 India—Paramount Films of India, Ltd.,

Charles Ballance, General Manager,
P. O. Box 2048, Calcutta.

Japan—Paramount Films, Ltd., Osaka
Bldg., Uchisaiwaicho Kojimachiku,
C. P. O. Box 378, Tokyo, Tom D. Coch-
rane, Managing Director.

China—Paramount Films of China,
Inc., Capitol Bldg., 142 Museum Road,
Shanghai, J. E. Perkins, Manager.

Philippine Islands—Paramount Films of
Philippines, Inc., P. O. Box 587, Cu
Unjieng Bldg., Calle Pimpin, F. C.
Henry, Manager.

Brazil—Paramount Films, S. A., Aven-
ida Rio Branco 247, Caixa Postale 179,
Rio de Janeiro, John L. Day, Jr., Gen-
eral Manager.

Argentina—Paramount Films, S. A.,
Ayacucho 518-20, Buenos Aires, John
B. Nathan, Managing Director.

Uruguay—Paramount Films, S. A., Calle
Yi 1385, Montevideo, Juan Oliver,
Manager.

Chile—Paramount Films, S. A., Tender-
ini 159, Santiago, Benito Del Villar,
Manager.

Peru—Paramount Films, S. A., Apar-
tado 582, Lima, Osvaldo Urrutia,
Manager.

Bolivia—Paramount Films, S. A., La
Paz, Honario Garcia, Rep.

Mexico—Paramount Films, S. A., Calle
Ayuntamiento Nol 46 (Apartado Postal
108 bis), Mexico City, A. L. Pratchett,
General Manager.

Cuba—Paramount Films of Cuba, Inc.,
Raimundo Cabrera 112, Havana, Jasper
Rapaport, Manager.

Canal Zone—Paramount Films, S. A.,
P. O. Box 5071, Cristobal, Jerome P.
Sussman, General Manager.

Guatemala—Paramount Films of Guate-
mala, Inc., Agencia Para Le America
Central, Apartado 253, Guatemala
City, Saul Jacobs, Manager.

Puerto Rico—Paramount Films Inc.,
Apartado 653, Tanca 10½, San Juan,
J. P. Donohue, Manager.

Colombia—Paramount Films, S. A.,
Apartado 333, Bogota, Alvaro Reyes,
Manager.

France—S. A. F. Des Films Paramount,
1 Rue Meyerbeer, Paris, Fred W.
Lange, Administrateur Delege.

Algeria—S. A. F. Des Films Paramount,
51, rue Michelet, Alger, Robert Roche-
fort, Manager.

Tunisia—S. A. F. Des Films Paramount,
7 Avenue de Carthage, Tunis.

Morocco—S. A. F. Des Films Paramount,
136 Boulevard de la Gare, Casablanca,
Henry Mascaras, Manager.

Egypt—S. A. F. Des Films Paramount,
23, rue Twefik, Le Caire, Maurice Far-
aud, Manager.

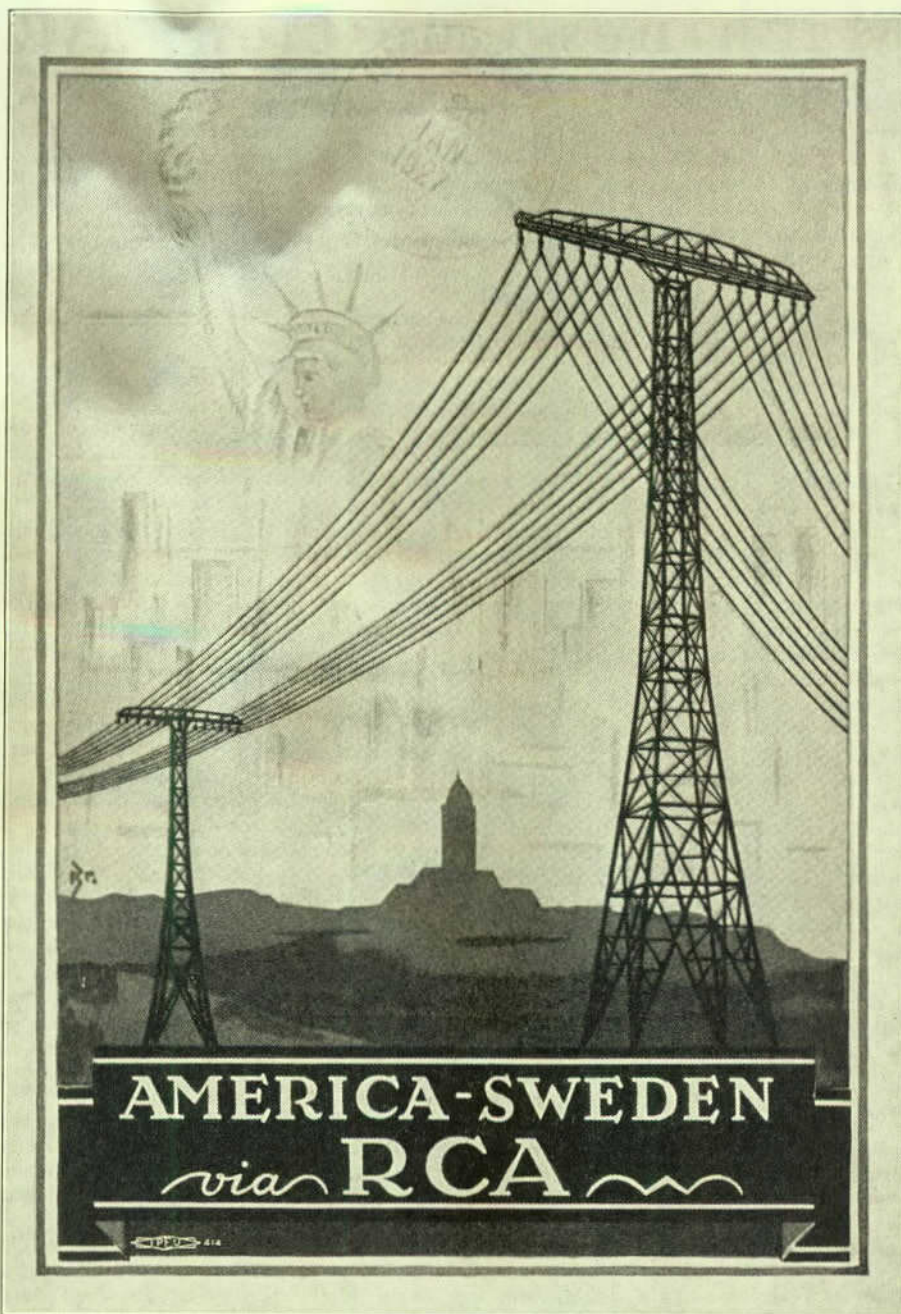
Belgium—S. A. F. Des Films Paramount,
31 Chaussee de Haecht, Brussels, Emile
Gourdon, Manager.

Switzerland—Robert Rosenthal, Agent
General pour la Suisse, Reichensteiner-
strasse 13, Basle.

Germany—Paramount Film A-G, Fried-
richstrasse 50-51, Berlin, C. J. Schaefer,
General Manager.

Hungary—Paramount Filmforgalmi R.
T. Rakoczi-ut 59, Budapest, VIII, L.
Foldes, Manager.

Holland—N. V. Paramount Films Hol-



A cover of a booklet indicating the tie-up as between American branch and the Swedish branch of the communications corporation.

land, 399 Keizersgracht, Amsterdam,
C. Peereboom, Manager.

Austria—Paramount Films G. m. b. H.,
Neubaugasse I, Vienna VII, A. Licht-
scheidl, Manager.

Yugoslavia—Yugoslavansko D. D. Za
Promet, Paramount Filmova, Franko-
panska-ul 5a, Zagreb, M. F. Jordan,
Manager.

Roumania—Paramount Films, S. A. R.,
Str. Baratiei, 2, Bucarest, N. G.
Palugyray, Manager.

Czecho-Slovakia — Paramount Filmova
Spol. s.r.o., Palasi Habich, Stepanska
ul, Prague II, R. Tellinek, Manager.

Poland—Paramount Films sp. z. ogr.
odp., Sienna 4, Warsaw, M. Czaban,
Manager.

Sweden — Filmaktiebolaget Paramount,
Hamngatan 22, Stockholm, Carl P.
York, General Manager.

Denmark — Filmaktieselskabet Para-

mount, Vestre Boulevard 29, Copen-
hagen, Harold Frost, Manager.

Norway — Film-Aktieselskapet Para-
mount, Stortingsgaten 12, Oslo, E.
Eriksen, Manager.

Finland—O. Y. Paramount Films, A. B.,
Hogbergsgatan 47, Helsingfors, Harry
Hammar, Manager.

Spain—Paramount Films, S. A., 91 Paseo
de Gracia, Barcelona, M. J. Messeri,
Managing Director, Jose Xaubet,
Branch Manager.

Portugal—Paramount Films, S. A., Rua
Braamcamp 10, Lisbon, Moises Israel,
Manager.

Italy—S. A. I. Films Paramount, Via
Magenta No. 8, Rome, Americo Aboaf,
Managing Director, Peo Pandolfi Al-
berici, Branch Manager.

The pamphlet issued by General Mo-
(Continued on page 277)

Machines Question, a Restless Ghost

THE debate as between those who contend that machines eliminate man-power faster than they re-employ other types of labor and those who maintain that machines give more employment than they eliminate goes on apace in these United States. This debate only occasionally rises to the public press and to the general magazine field. It is being carried on principally in the technical journals and economic publications of labor, bankers and industrialists.

The latest publication of the Machinery and Allied Products Institute is entitled "Technology and the American consumer." This is the fourth publication of this powerful group of manufacturers of automatic machinery. The first pamphlet was "Ten Facts on Technology and Employment"; the second "More Facts on Technology and Employment"; and the third, "Machine-Made Jobs." The ELECTRICAL WORKERS' JOURNAL has reviewed these first three publications and pointed out the fallacies underlying their presentation at times.

The present pamphlet is by far the best presentation that M.A.P.I. has produced because the case is better for the machine in respect to the consumer than it is in respect to labor. However, throughout the discussion from which we are going to quote, the propagandists for the machine fail at all times to meet two underlying questions, namely,

1. Have prices fallen as much as they should have fallen?

2. Has the consumer received, therefore as large a share in goods as he had a right to expect?

We point out that, as we have done before, and economists such as those clustered around the Brookings Institution have reputedly pointed out, that prices have not fallen to the degree that they should have fallen under the mass production type of economy under which America operates. This would seem to be indicated by M.A.P.I.'s own pamphlet where it states on page 11, "Calculation of productivity of steam hammers widely used for drop forging shows that although the price of a current model is not less than that of a 1905 model, superior performance has brought a decline of more than 55 per cent in the investment per unit of work accomplished. This is by no means an isolated case of greater return per dollar invested in modern equipment."

In other words, if this trend is correctly described, the investor has taken the profit—the advantage gained by the introduction of machinery—rather than pass it on to the consumer and to the worker.

The conclusions reached in this pamphlet deserve attention:

"1. Technological development has made it possible for the United States to come closer to solving the problem of producing plenty than any other country in the world. Only by the development

Debate continues as to amount of unemployment caused by technological changes. Clearer view offered.

of mass production methods, dependent upon technology, has it been possible to develop either the wide variety of goods available to American consumers or the immense quantities which are necessary to supply American needs.

"2. Technology is largely responsible for the high American wage level because it has made possible greater production per worker in most major industries than is found anywhere else in the world. Since wages and salaries represent more than two-thirds of the nation's consumer purchasing power they play an important part in determining the American standard of living.

"3. Technology makes it possible to produce countless necessities and luxuries at lower prices than would be possible with less efficient methods.

"4. Improvement in value per dollar expended for machine-made products is constantly taking place as a result of scientific and technological development.

"5. Purchasing power of the consumer's income offers a truer indication of participation in the benefits of technological development than do either prices or wages by themselves.

"6. In 1936 the cost of living, according to the National Industrial Conference Board index, was 40 per cent higher than in 1914, but hourly wages of the average factory worker were two and a half times as high, and weekly wages were about twice as high in 1936 as in 1914.

"7. The general price level, as indicated by the United States Department of Commerce wholesale commodity price index, was 21 per cent higher in 1936 than in 1914, but ten out of twenty products in the manufacture of which there has been great technological improvement showed a decline in price.

"8. The consumer with the average factory worker's wage could buy these 20 widely-used items with the earnings of 63 per cent fewer hours of work in 1936 than in 1914."

Quite in harmony with this point of view is the discussion of a problem made by the Chase Economic Bulletin, issued by the Chase National Bank of the City of New York. This bulletin for April, 1937, is entitled "Technological Progress, the Stability of Business, and the Interests of Labor." Its author is Benjamin M. Anderson, Jr., Ph.D., an economist who has prepared bulletins for this banking institution for many years. Mr. Anderson is a classical economist and his discussion proceeds along much the same line as that of M.A.P.I. He states:

"Nothing is better established in economic theory or in economic history than the general proposition that, given time, new technological advance leads to increasing rather than decreasing demand for labor.

"The contention that technological advance makes unemployment is old, and radical writers especially have repeated it again and again. Thus Sismondi, one of the precursors of Karl Marx, writing in the first half of the 19th Century, held that the state should attempt to curb production and put 'a drag upon the too rapid multiplication of inventions.'

"Workmen themselves, seeing the new machine as a competitor, have often resisted the introduction of new technology. During the Industrial Revolution in England, a group of people known as the Luddites destroyed the machines as they were introduced. In a single riot, over one thousand new stocking frames were destroyed, houses were burned, and inventors were forced to flee for their lives.

"Nevertheless, out of the Industrial Revolution which came as power machines took the place of human labor through new invention, the modern world has been lifted to a level of comfort unimaginable in the third quarter of the eighteenth century before this great revolution came. With rising standard of life such that the workman today enjoys comforts and luxuries unknown even to the kings of the eighteenth century, there has come an almost incredible increase in population and in employment. In 1760, England had a population of 6,700,000, all Europe had an estimated population of 130,000,000, and the thirteen American colonies a population far below the 3,930,000 which the Census of 1790 showed. By 1910, the population of England had become 45,221,000, the population of Europe had become over 450,000,000, the population of the United States had become 91,972,000, fully as well employed as were the smaller populations of 150 years before, and enormously better paid. The new technology and the growth of capital had done it.

"The workman who destroyed the machine was clearly striking blindly against the long-run interests of the working classes. And yet he had a case. That case is very fairly stated by Charles Babbage, in his book, 'On the Economy of Machinery and Manufactures,' the fourth edition of which appeared in London in 1835:

"The subjoined view of the state of weaving by hand and by power looms, at Stockport, in the years 1822 and 1832, is taken from an enumeration of the machines contained in 65 factories, and was collected for the purpose of being given in evidence before a Committee of the House of Commons.

	In 1822	In 1832	In- crease
Hand-loom weavers	2,800	800	2,000*
Persons using power- looms	657	3,059	2,402

	In 1822	In 1832	In- crease
Persons to dress the warp	98	388	290
Total persons employed	3,555	4,247	692
Power-looms	1,970	9,177	8,207

* Decrease. "

Of course Mr. Anderson keeps emphasizing the long-run view. To be sure, long-run view is all right except that men and their families can perish during the period of adjustment necessary, and no economist, including Mr. Anderson, ever states how long-run the course is. It may well be five years or seven years, or 10 years or a generation, and unfortunately human beings have to live during that period.

Labor in the United States has never taken the position that machines should be destroyed, or even that the trend should be arrested. It has taken the position that the machine should be controlled in the interests of citizenship.

A more intelligent point of view on the question of technological change is presented by David Weintraub in the May issue of the Survey Graphic. He calls the article "Technological Change, A National Inventory of Its Consequences." Mr. Weintraub points out that it is hard to trace the effect of machine production on man-power:

"Except in very rare cases, the effects of strictly technical changes on employment in a single industry or even in a single plant cannot be isolated or dissociated from other factors in industrial progress. Changes in industrial techniques are complicated and their effects on skills and jobs diverse. For instance, one highly important development of recent years is the adaptation of lifting and conveying devices to a wide variety of work. Here the effect is principally the displacement of unskilled men whose chief assets had been husky arms, backs and shoulders. Much less direct labor is now required for many of these operations, and the new skills are those of manipulating, oiling and maintaining the machinery. The cigar-making industry on the other hand affords a contemporary example of the inroads of machines upon hand skills. The automatic long-filler cigar machine has affected chiefly men who after years of training, and aided only by a few tools, rolled out cigars by hand. Each machine installed has on the average displaced ten of these skilled individuals, chiefly men, and given four or five new jobs to unskilled women as machine tenders."

Mr. Weintraub goes on to develop this idea:

"Machines of other types cause a displacement of one group of skills but call into play different skills. With the advent of steel automobile bodies, skilled woodworkers were replaced by skilled metal finishers, panelers, molders and hand welders. Again, unskilled or semi-skilled functions performed on single-purpose machines are often integrated by the introduction of multiple-purpose machines which require a trained operator. For example, a new automatic welding machine performs six different operations



Courtesy Rural Electrification Administration

Automatic machinery has undoubtedly lessened much of the basic drudgery of the worker's job. Here is a shot of a machine operating a mechanical post hole digger. This workman is in the employ of a project financed by the Rural Electrification Administration.

in the manufacture of radiator tubes for transformers; it takes strip steel from a roll, presses six length-wise grooves into the stock, folds it over, crimps the two edges, welds them together, and then cuts off the welded tubes into required lengths.

"A still further technological development is illustrated by the substitution of remote control of automatic operations for direct control of machines supervised by operators. In some hydro-electric plants there is not a single worker. Operations and control are all carried on by electrical devices which automatically 'report' by telephone to a central station. A man in the station transmits 'orders' back to the plant, to be automatically obeyed."

Mr. Weintraub reaches certain conclusions, principally that machine techniques do create instability of employment and that proper provision has been made for obsolescence of machinery but not for human obsolescence:

"The extent to which individuals are affected by the displacement and absorption effects of technological improvements cannot be measured adequately with the data now available. There are indications, however, that we are heading toward greater instability of employment. This trend is traceable in part to technical industrial progress, which has been

accompanied by a relative increase in the production of capital equipment and durable consumers' goods as compared with the production of other goods. The initial purchase of durable goods can often be postponed, their replacement delayed. During depression periods, therefore, their production drops further and at a more rapid rate than the production of non-durable goods. Since, as a long term trend, an increasing portion of our economic effort is devoted to the production of capital equipment and other durable goods involving a growing proportion of worker-consumers, it seems clear that one of the important effects of our progress in industrial technology is greater instability in production and hence in employment.

"Aside, however, from these general questions of the swings in the production of the nation's goods and services and the distribution of the nation's income, there are obvious problems involving the adjustment of individual workers to evolving industrial processes. However moderate or cataclysmic industrial fluctuations may be, industrial techniques will continue to change and these changes will modify the skills required in production processes and the geographic location of job opportunities. Individual workers will be forced out of their jobs

(Continued on page 233)

ELECTRICAL WORLD

MARCH 27, 1937

A Code of Compromise

THIS year, on its fortieth anniversary, the National Electrical Code will appear in a completely altered form. The substance, aside from the regular biennial revision made two weeks ago, will be the same. The arrangement will be entirely different, and because of the grouping of related material it should be easier to use and easier to expand as new materials and applications require regulation.

The National Electrical Code, though sponsored by the National Fire Protection Association, is no longer an "underwriter's code," as it was commonly known, but is a code of and by the electrical industry. Every group in the industry that is concerned with the protection of the public is represented upon the N.F.P.A. Electrical Committee, which has the responsibility for keeping the code up to date.

Because it is a set of regulations developed largely by people with commercial interests and because these interests are not always the same for the several groups, the code is quite naturally in places a code of compromise. And it is this element of compromise that is not always appreciated by those who have the code pure and untainted by any commercialism.

Several times in the past the code came near going on the rocks when the spirit of compromise was too long making its appearance. Today there is more tolerance and liberalism, and that in itself is good, but it should not be allowed to go too far. Already there is a move under way by organized labor

to take a more active, if not dominant, part in local and state legislation, while at the same time it has not given up its ambition to take the code out of the hands of the electrical industry and place it with a federal bureau.

Should the National Electrical Code ever get out of the hands of the electrical industry and into channels where labor would have a prominent voice, then the element of liberalism would be materially weakened. Labor is opposed, and understandably so, to the introduction of new and lower cost wiring methods, because such lower costs are almost invariably predicated upon less installation labor.

The struggle for dominance in the regulation of the installation of electrical materials is only just beginning. So long as there is a balance of power and the spirit of compromise can prevail, the public will be best served and wiring regulation will make progress. Let any single group get the upper hand and the industry and the public will be the losers.

The National Electrical Code must never be permitted to be an instrument for defeating progress by preventing new methods of merit from gaining market acceptance. At the same time it should be slow to permit use of products of doubtful merit. While it remains a code of and by the electrical industry, though commercial interests be at stake, the spirit of compromise must prevail to such a degree as to permit progress in the interest both of the industry as a whole and the public.

Electrical Code Veils Commercial Interests

By DEWEY L. JOHNSON, Superintendent of Electrical Affairs, Atlanta

Editor's Note: Mr. Dewey L. Johnson wrote an article for the ELECTRICAL WORKERS' JOURNAL, in December, 1936, which attracted nation-wide attention. The article was entitled "Code Control by Public Body Way Out." In it Mr. Johnson said:

"As the insurance inspector is primarily interested in the promotion of the business of his employers, the insurance companies, the utility inspector is primarily interested in making the meters go round to produce revenue for his company, and the Underwriters Laboratories, Inc., is a commercial agency, it is essential that some public agency be set up to formulate an electrical code and for the approval of appliances and devices. This not only is the only logical way to protect the public, but it is the only practical way as at the present time the municipalities are faced with the proposition of accepting the National Electrical Code in toto. Or to strengthen their code above the minimum requirements of the National Code, they are faced with a problem inasmuch as a large percentage of them are not equipped with laboratory facilities for testing appliances, and my experience leads me to believe that it is not safe to rely on the Underwriters Laboratories. Then, too, it being a commercial agency, local ordinances requiring the Underwriters Label would be illegal.

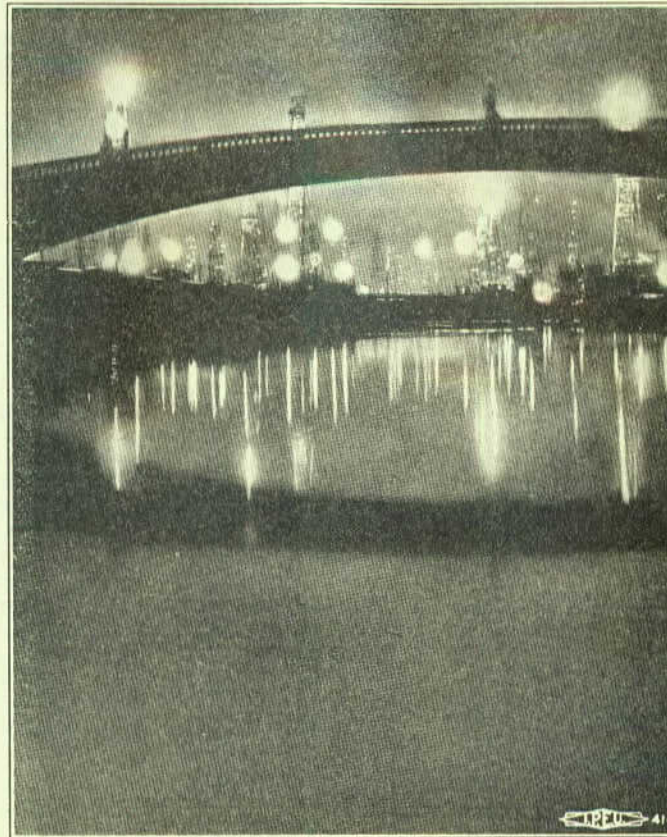
"If we had a public agency, such as the Bureau of Standards, furnish this service, it would be a simple matter for municipalities to adopt ordinances requiring electrical installations, appliances and devices to comply with the requirements of this public agency."

IN the March 27, 1937, issue of the Electrical World there appeared an article titled "A Code of Compromise," and while not appearing on the editorial page, it apparently was written by the editorial writer as no author's name is given. I believe it is conceded by all familiar with this publication that it expresses the views of the big business element of the electrical industry. This article informs us that the National Electrical Code is no longer an underwriters code. This, many of us have known for a number of years.

The writer of this article states that every group in the industry that is concerned with the protection of the public is represented on the electrical commit-

City official pricks fallacies of writer in Electrical World. He points way to bona fide code of safety.

tee, which has the responsibility of keeping the code up to date. This statement is erroneous as there are very large groups who have a vital interest in the electrical industry who are not repre-



Electricity goes everywhere. It furnishes power and light to every industry and there is only one agency in the electrical field which serves every agency, and that is the union. It is not limited by branches.

sented at all, and he fails to state to what extent any particular group is represented. The mere fact that groups representing the public have representatives on this committee can be no assurance that the public interests are being protected, as these members compose such a small minority of the total membership of the electrical committee as to render their representation ineffective.

The writer of this article admits that the National Electrical Code is developed largely by people with commercial interests, and for that reason is a code of compromise. This is a fact all of us know, and the objection raised by those of us who are interested in the protection of the public rather than the promotion

of the different materials and devices manufactured by commercial interests, is that the compromises have benefited the commercial interests and sacrificed public safety. We feel that the code should be just what it is held up before the public as being—a Safety Code—and should not be a medium for fostering inferior materials and devices. The writer of this article seems to regard the National Electrical Code more as a code of ethics than a safety code. While codes of ethics have their place, they should not be disguised as being in the interest of public safety.

LABOR SERVICE PRONOUNCED

The writer of this article is alarmed because organized labor is taking a more active part in local and state legislation and refuses to give up its ambition of having the code placed under a federal bureau. He puts on his robe and prejudices labor by stating that should they gain a voice, "then the element of liberalism would be materially weakened." "Labor is opposed, and understandingly so, to the introduction of new and lower cost of wiring methods, because such lower costs are almost invariably predicated upon less installation labor."

He states in the first part of his article that it is an all industry code and all groups being represented. Now he tells us that labor should have no voice because they would eliminate the element of liberalism. Well, since when did the Tory heads of the utility and electrical manufacturing interests become more liberal than the laboring man? Didn't they tell us the same thing when the holding company bill was before Congress? Their plea then was the same as now: "Leave us alone, we know what's good

for the public. We have a commercial interest, but the thing closest to our heart is the welfare of the public." They piled holding company upon holding company, they watered their stock, they looted the treasuries of operating companies, they asked for and got a return on all these so-called investments; they even went so far as to place their propaganda in many of the schools and colleges of this country, and when an attempt was made to regulate them they asked for the same thing they are asking for now—"Just leave us alone, we know what is good for the public."

There was a request made to the International Association of Electrical Inspectors that they request the electrical

(Continued on page 277)

Boys, the Union Is Not a Crutch

By THE PHILOSOPHER

I WAS talking to one of my old buddies the other day. We were reminiscing. It was not long before we were back in the old local union in Ipswich. My pal raised some interesting questions. He said, "What are you going to do, Bill, about the fact that union men merely lean upon their organization when they are in trouble? You know the situation. If they get a good raise in pay, they fail to come to meetings, and instead of appreciating what co-operation has done for them, they become greater individualists than ever. I suppose this is a common failing. In short, they use the union as a crutch—something to lean on in times of misfortune, something to throw away when the trouble is over."

"I have often thought of that," I said. "It is human nature, but it is a damnably bad trait. If men ran their businesses as some union members expect a union to be run, the business would go to pot in a week. The point is, of course, that a union is not a crutch."

So we chinned away for the rest of the afternoon, mixing in anecdotes of the old times with serious conversation. After my pal left, I could not get what he had said out of my mind. One thing is certain—the union is not a crutch. It may be used that way, but it was never intended that way by the founders of unions, and it never operates that way—even in good times.

VEHICLE OF LOCOMOTION

I like to think of the union as a means of transportation. After all, I have likened the union to a tool, but a machine is nothing more than a tool with wheels. A tool is an extension of a man's arms, and a machine is an extension of a man's legs and arms. The good union man has discovered that he gets much farther in an organized society by climbing on to the old bus and wheeling away toward better

It may be likened to a tool, or rather a machine of locomotion. But it is not an aeroplane, yet, either. Let's give it wings.

times, towards shorter hours and higher wages. The bus may not be a perfect vehicle of locomotion. Sometimes it wheezes and falters, but the good union man has found that it gets him along farther and faster than his two legs, however good.

Sometimes the skeptic comes along and looks at the old bus and drawls out his criticism. He remarks that the old bus is pretty inadequate, and the good union man replies, "Well, it is not an aeroplane, I'll admit, but it has taken me places all of these years, and I am sticking by it until I can buy me one of them new-fangled flying machines."

I suppose there might be some advantage to comparing a union to an aeroplane. Unions do not soar very much; they keep their weight on the ground. Maybe that is the fault of unions. Maybe they would do better if they had more vision and more wing power. But they have been pretty safe. They do not crash as often with their center of gravity nearer to the earth.

Sometimes the old bus ambles along so merrily that the fellow on top gets the illusion that he is really flying, as he catches a glimpse of far-flung country ahead, which must look like El Dorado even to the adventurer above.

EARLY PROGRAM RECALLED

Reminiscing in this wise and philosophizing as is my wont, I happened to look back through some of my old records and discovered that from the beginning unions kept pretty close to realities. It

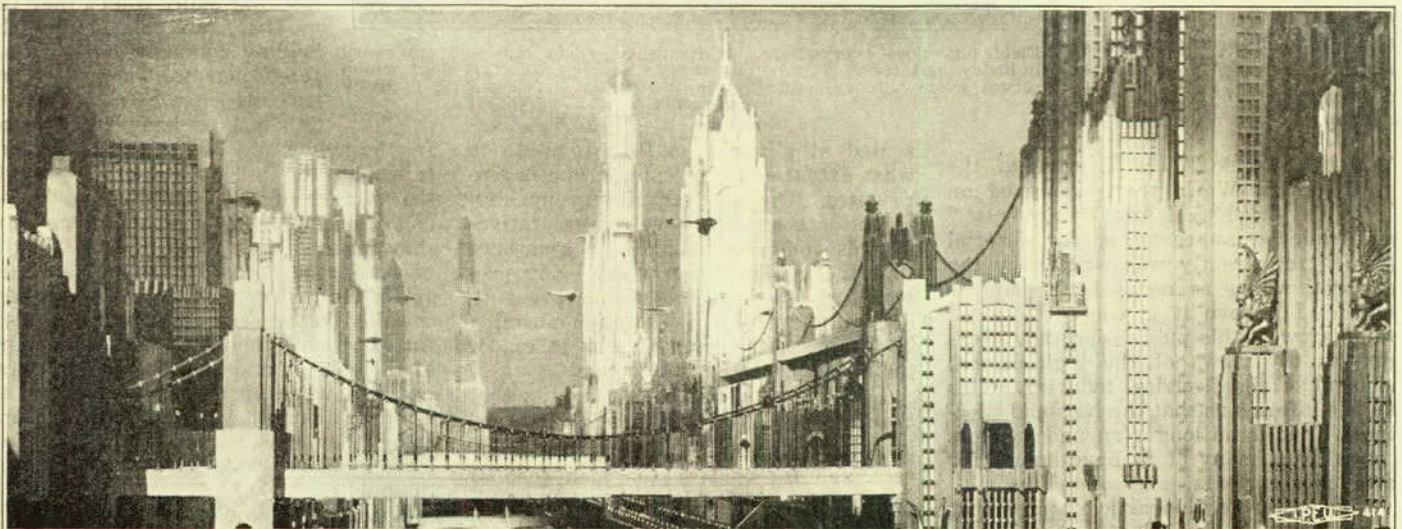
was that first remarkable program evolved by the youthful American Federation of Labor, away back in the 80's. This program, you will recall, was as follows:

- Compulsory education laws.
- Prohibition of labor of children under 14 years.
- Licensing of stationary engineers.
- Sanitation and safety provisions for factories.
- Uniform apprentice laws.
- National eight-hour law.
- Prohibition of contract convict labor.
- Law prohibiting the order of truck system of wage payment.
- Law making wages a first lien upon the product of labor.
- Repeal of all conspiracy laws.
- National bureau of labor statistics.
- Protection of American industry against cheap foreign labor.
- Laws prohibiting importation of foreign workers under contract.
- Chinese exclusion.

This is a sound program as revealed by history itself, for nearly every one of these measures has found some lodgment in the law and brought about prosperity and happiness to thousands of people.

Of course, this tool of unionism which we are talking about, is a many-sided tool which a man can use in either hand, and with which do many things. In fact, I often thought that no good in this world has ever been created except through co-operation. We hear a great deal about the importance of competition, but this seems to me pretty much of a myth. Every great building you see is erected through the co-operation of many men, and no bridge is thrown across a chasm without exacting co-operation of many people.

(Continued on page 280)



THE CITY OF TOMORROW

Courtesy Fox Film Corporation

Unions must build the city of tomorrow, stone by stone and step by step, through transacting the prosaic business of today.

Council on Industrial Relations Matures

THE Council on Industrial Relations for the Electrical Construction Industry held its forty-fifth session in Washington in April. There was full representation from both employers and the union, and the case involving the local union and the local contractors association was heard and decided.

There is every evidence that the council will continue to be an enduring part of the machinery of arbitration in policy-making in the industry. The council continues to win attention from various important sections of both industry and government in the United States. It is reliably reported in Washington that certain government departments charged with the responsibility of implementing the National Labor Relations Act have studied the set-up and procedures and success of the Council on Industrial Relations.

What is of more interest to the members of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers is the widespread interest in this procedure manifested by electric utilities, electrical manufacturing, radio broadcasting, and even telephone branches of the industry. Here organization is going on rapidly with

Famed method of settling industrial disputes attracts new attention among other branches of electrical industry.

signed agreements by local groups of the International Brotherhood.

The council has been in existence continuously since 1920. Its machinery is simple but it is now a tested process which has proved that it can work establishing arbitration machinery as well as creating sound policies for the entire construction industry. There is nothing compulsory about the arbitration features of the council. The local union and the contractors association may elect if they will appear before the council. If they so decide, they must make application formally over their signatures and sign a pledge that they will abide by the decisions of the council. This simple procedure combines thus the voluntary principle plus the compulsory principle.

Another interesting fact about the machinery is that labor has equal repre-

sentation with the employers, that there is no so-called disinterested party or disinterested chairman, and that all decisions must be unanimous. Of particular interest to employers and other branches of industry at this time are some of the principles set up by the Council on Industrial Relations. For instance, the council declares

"The public interest, the welfare and prosperity of the employer and employee require adjustment in industrial relations by peaceful methods."

Back in 1920 the Industrial Council was declaring with simplicity and truth "that the right of workers to organize is as clearly recognized as that of any other element or part of the community."

Another declaration which appears of importance is the following:

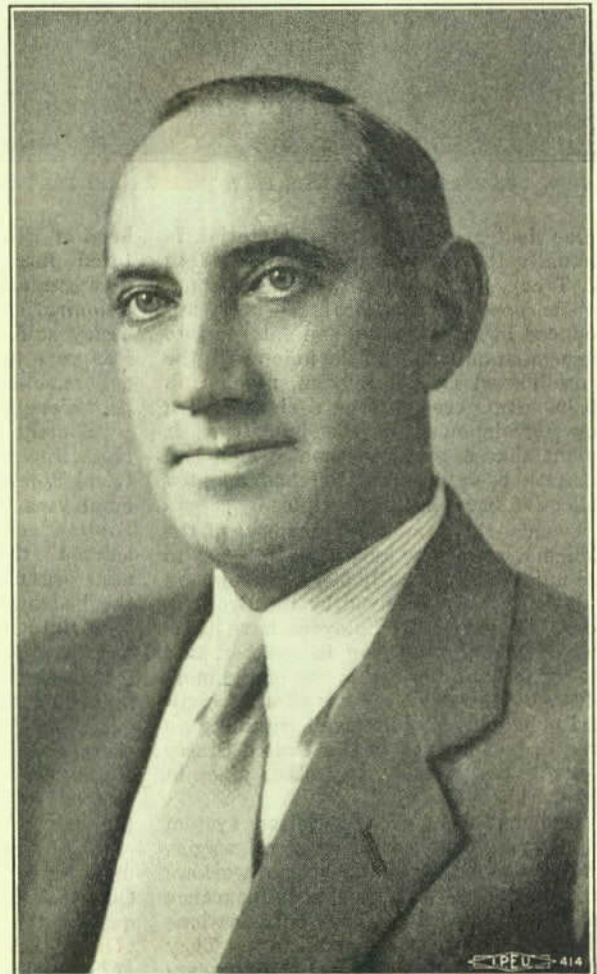
"Industrial enterprise as a source of livelihood for both employer and employee, should be so conducted that due consideration is given to the situation of all persons dependent upon it."

The sacredness of contract, which point

(Continued on page 276)



L. K. COMSTOCK
Chairman of the Council on Industrial Relations



DAN W. TRACY
Vice Chairman

Biggest Utility Signs with Brotherhood

WITH the accession of thousands of new members of the Consolidated Edison System in New York City, to the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, New York City, the greatest city in the world is now unified as far as the electrical industry goes. The agency of unification is the union.

In New York City, scores of electrical manufacturers are now manufacturing every type of electrical material bearing the union label. The electrical construction industry, which is the market for a

Consolidated Edison System of New York City enters into agreement with I. B. E. W. Twenty-eight thousand workers have paid-up cards.

have been frozen into a contract backed by the 170,000 members of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. In addition, the seven local unions set up in different sections of the great city have appointed representatives to a central council which is now engaged in negotiating still higher wages and better conditions for the entire membership.

The new contract has been heralded as a model for electric utilities everywhere in their relationships to their organized workers.

A convincing majority of the 40,000 employees of the Consolidated Edison System of New York City—namely 28,000 paid up members—have joined the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and have entered into collective bargaining with management. A determined drive for unionization began four years ago, Mr. Tracy said, and eventuated on April 21 this year in an agreement providing for collective bargaining subject to certain provisions and requisites.

"Shortly after the institution of the NRA, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers began organization of the employees of the Consolidated Edison System and our organization was considered the dominant organization at the hearings held to formulate a utility code.

"Seven local unions of local utility employees have been established in New York City—four are located in Manhattan, one in Brooklyn, one in Mount Vernon and one in Queens. In consequence, the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers is properly the collective bargaining

agency for all New York Edison System employees. Since the majority of the employees joined the several local unions the agreement for recognition and collective bargaining is now in complete form and full effect.

"The provisions of the agreement require that wage rates, benefits and working conditions now enjoyed by the employees of the system shall not be reduced and that collective bargaining for the employees for improvement upon present rates of pay, and conditions of employment shall be conducted by the representatives of the respective local unions with the assistance of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

"One of the features of the agreement in which the public will be most interested is the elimination of all possibilities of interruption of service as a result of strikes or lockouts.

"For many years International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers has been prominent in the establishment of arbitral machinery in other branches of the electrical industry. Our members are accustomed to the use of such a system of tribunals. In the agreement of the Consolidated Edison System this policy is carried forward to a considerable degree, but employees do not lose any effectiveness of their bargaining powers or any of their force as a union organization. Differences which may arise between employees and management will be adjusted through these arbitration boards or tribunals. Each of the tribunals is a succeeding source of appeal from the next lower authority. The supreme tribunal, the decision of which is finally binding, is a board consisting of three members—one selected by the employees, one selected by the company and the third designated by the governor of the state of New York if and when necessary. This we believe eliminates all necessity for strikes, which are so repugnant to the public, especially in an electric utility that affects so vitally the lives of every citizen.

"Within a few days local unions of International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers will complete final negotiations

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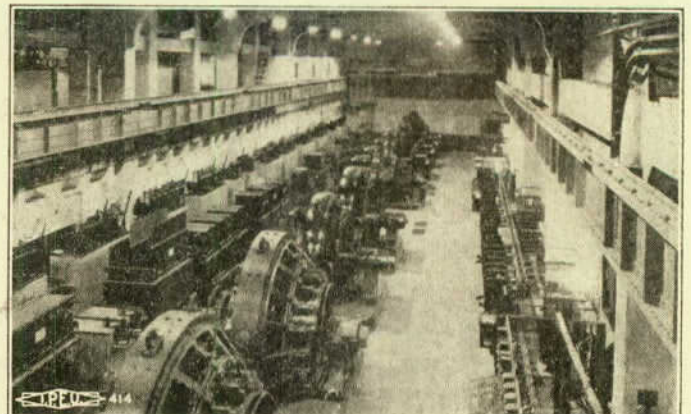


NEW ELECTRIC DAY DAWNS IN WORLD'S GREATEST CITY

great deal of this electrical material, is virtually 100 per cent union. When Dan W. Tracy, president of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, announced in May that he had entered into agreement on behalf of the union with the Consolidated Edison System, numbering 40,000 employees, it was a signal for a new development in the industry. It meant that a great segment which had hitherto been un-unionized had adopted collective bargaining principles.

Twenty-eight thousand members of the Edison system now have paid-up cards in the union, and virtually 500 new members a day are being received by the Brotherhood. The utility employees have their own local unions, seven in number, and the agreement adopted is one of the most advanced as far as the adoption of civilized principles of collective bargaining go ever to be recorded in the United States—or for that matter, any other place in the world.

The employees of the Edison system enjoy good conditions and good wages. They are among the highest paid workers in New York City. They have insurance and pension benefits. They get vacations with pay under certain conditions. They enjoy certain co-operative buying arrangements from farms owned direct by the company. All of these conditions now



Men who service and operate great central stations are high calibre men, capable of making a great contribution to unionism.

You Can't Kill Ideas, but Social Justice Can

By J. G. LATTA, L. U. No. 509, Lockport, N. Y.

Editor's Note: This correspondent sent the following analysis to a "Radio News Commentator," who replied, "Your ideas have helped me greatly." We gladly publish this statement because it appears to put forcibly an objective approach to economic questions.

SINCE in your last letter you did not say whether or not you are familiar with the electricians' JOURNAL, I am taking the liberty of sending you several late issues. It will not be necessary to return them but if you like their contents, I would like you to pass them around when you are through with them.

It seems to me that a lot of people are getting all hot and bothered about a number of things which are, in the last analysis, only results of certain conditions and therefore secondary in importance to the conditions. It is obvious that the reason for this is because the conditions require abstract thinking, while the "things" fill the news columns and the radio, in and on which the "thinking" is done for us.

Two of the most prominent of these things are strikes and communism. Any economist will say that the only thing that counts is to bring needed production of goods and services to as near saturation as possible and keep it there. Most intelligent persons agree with that (for all lines except their own). Furthermore since productivity of individual workers has become so great, it is impossible for the upper layer of society to absorb or use any but a very small part of the present-day potential production. This makes it all very simple; just put all the idle workers into useful employment and widespread plenty necessarily must follow. But don't ask me how this is to be done! Like many, I've had a lot of ideas about it but unlike some I have been forced to discard most of them. One thing is almost certain, the problem can be solved; but not by emotional thinking. If it eventually calls for a different economic system, let's have it through evolution, discarding that which has failed. At any rate, it is about time our public and private worriers stop worrying about strikes and start worrying about something really worth while. Let's worry about causes instead of about effects. At the very worst, strikes add only about 6 per cent to 8 per cent to the present unemployment, and that only temporarily. Even these figures do not represent their relative unimportance. As Chic Sale would have said, "I'll tell you why." I say that these and nearly all strikes result in practically no loss. Everyone who intended to buy a Chevrolet or Plymouth this year has or will have one unless he has already bought a Ford. And here is another slant. You know there is an important branch of General Motors in this city. Well, this plant has

Pray for an era when causes and effects are studied, and banish emotional thinking, please.

been booming for three years and even yet new cars are conspicuous in their absence among those parked around the plant. Now wages in this plant have been average or better. One asks, "Who buys all the cars being produced?" And along this line: I wonder if those merchants who were behind the Flint Alliance will refuse the extra business from the increased purchasing power or will refuse to raise profit margins, such raising being "Un-American"?

It all comes down to this. The average guy in common with most of our business men and financiers, always has great difficulty in distinguishing between "the long run" and "the short run." That is why so much attention is paid to effects and so little to causes! And it is important: nothing in economic processes is more so.

Another thing about which the Flint Alliances and the Hepburns do a lot of unintelligent worrying is communism. Ever since the Russians adopted this system in order to cope with the intolerable conditions which centuries of "rugged individualism" had brought about, this has been a favorite horror of those who like or need smoke screens (and red herrings). One of the French pamphleteers, I believe, said that "One can't kill an idea." A man is biased indeed if he will not admit that the main objectives of the communists are praiseworthy, however, they may fail to be attained in practice. Even if one admits that the leaders in power in Russia are all dishonest, scheming and unpatriotic, which I personally do not, these would be impotent if a prom-

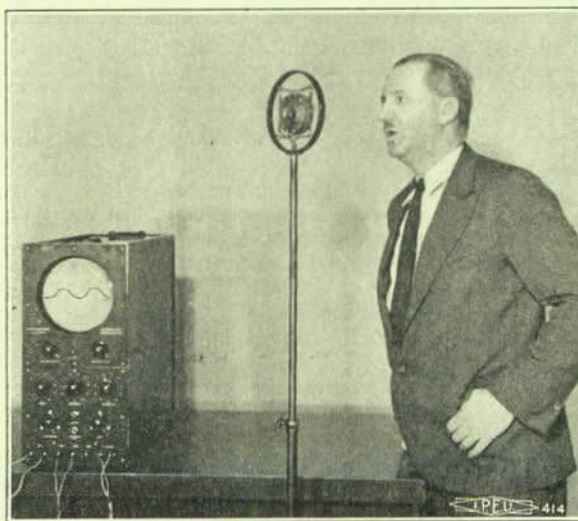
ise and a hope of something better to come had not been given those who constitute the rank and file. Now coming nearer home: you know and I know that there are rank and stupid injustices in our economic system. We also know, and are thankful for it, that there is hope among our rank and file that these things can be corrected under our system. But it has been a dangerously long time since these things became aggravated by our new industrial methods and still very, very little has been done to alleviate them. Do you think that force will long restrain the little fellow if he finally becomes convinced that there is nothing to hope for in continued patience? One can't kill an idea!

But there is no need to attempt to do this. Ideas of violent revolution fade away if it is found that good things come without violence. I deny that either foreign or domestic agitators ever made a communist. Only hunger and insecurity and injustice and soldiers and tear gas ever did that. If we don't like communism let's stop calling names and stop the use of arbitrary power and then use the only weapon which can permanently overcome communism: social justice!

The prospect of increased taxes whips our professional worriers into a perfect frenzy. Now we know that to have general prosperity we must have spending on a large scale. The broad cause of depressions, not to discuss the causes of the cause, is reduction of spending. Only by spending can men and women be kept employed. If private spending is insufficient to do this it must be supplemented, as the only tax which we certainly can not afford is unemployment. The loss to the nation through unemployment since the depression started was each year for five or six years much more than the emergency expenditures by the government and all its subdivisions for the entire period! Why not discuss something which is really important?

As long as this country insists in having the luxury of depressions, it must plan on paying for them, or else! The day is gone when these things automatically came out in the wash. Numerous new factors now prevent that. Some people minimize foreclosure revolts and cities full of hungry people; I don't. As for paying off the national debt, it is well to remember that in spite of Andy Mellon's reductions of surtaxes and of widespread evasion, the debt was reduced 10 billions or more in a very few years, a major depression intervening. If the expenditures succeed in restoring employment, all that the depression will have cost us as a nation is the amount of goods which we got along without during the depression, including the homes and factories which we did not build.

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RADIO IS A GREAT INSTRUMENT OF EDUCATION

Portrait of Chairman of Labor Board

By CHARLES M. KELLEY, Staff of "Labor"

THE decision of the United States Supreme Court upholding the validity of the Wagner-Connelly Labor Relations Act projected to the center of the stage in Washington the National Labor Relations Board, which may easily become one of the most important and best known tribunals in the nation.

It takes its place in the sun after some very trying vicissitudes. Because its legal right to exist had been so forcefully challenged by die-hard employers, the board had been living a day to day existence. Men and women of talent hesitated to accept its offers of employment because they could not know how long the jobs would last.

The American Liberty League's corps of 60 outstanding lawyers less than a year ago solemnly decreed that the Labor Relations Act was without a shadow of constitutional justification and advised employers to thumb their noses at its provisions.

That from the beginning the board has been manned by exceptionally capable and high-minded men is a tribute to their willingness to serve the public without regard to its possible effect upon their own fortunes.

The man to whom the legitimizing of the Wagner Act meant the most, and the fellow who will shortly find himself up to his ears in industrial conflict, is of all things, a college professor—Joseph Warren Madden, chairman of the board.

At the age of 47 he is in the very prime of vigorous manhood. He quotes Shakespeare by the yard, but knows less about driving a motor car than most Americans. He is a lover of music—so much so that he has organized an orchestra composed of his two girls and three boys, who were taught to play different instruments. The Madden Philharmonic Orchestra has won an enviable reputation at Pittsburgh, where the family home is established.

But don't make the mistake of drawing from these unrelated facts the idea that Madden is something of a "sissy." Some hard-bitten employers made that error and lived to regret it. He is anything but a round plug in a square hole. When we have had a little more of the professor, we're going to be satisfied that he knows his job down to the most minute detail.

Madden is conceded by those who have relations with him as being smart. He not only can read law books as well as poetry, but he writes them as well. His "Treatise on the Law of Domestic Relations and Persons" isn't what might be called a best seller, but it has been widely read, and is regarded as authoritative.

Joseph Warren Madden given rare opportunity when Wagner-Connelly Labor Relations Act is validated.

One doesn't get very far with Madden until he is conscious that he has plenty of courage. Combine that with native shrewdness and tact of a high order and



JOSEPH WARREN MADDEN

He takes the spotlight as the fulfillment of the National Labor Relations Act becomes the most important job of the year.

you have a combination that's hard to beat.

Madden revealed his mettle shortly after his appointment in 1935, when he was invited to address the annual meeting of the National Association of Manufacturers, the last trench of Toryism and the querulous voice of what remains of feudalism in industry.

In inviting Madden, the manufacturers expected a nice, lady-like speech, in which bouquets would be tossed back and forth, with the employers mainly on the receiving end.

But Madden had a different idea. From his height of nearly six feet, and out of deep, penetrating dark eyes, he faced

the 1,000 captains of industry squarely in the face and said:

"Managements of many American plants can and do effectively destroy the right of self-organization among workmen.

"Congress was not in error when it supposed managements had a habit of fighting labor organizations with discharges, stool pigeons and enforced 'company unions.'

"As for the constitutionality of the Wagner Labor Act, the issue is not whether you like states' rights better than broad federal power. The issue is whether you like a non-union shop better than a union shop."

Hesitating a moment to let that sink in, Madden delivered a punch that left his audience groggy.

"Will I be forgiven," he said, "if I say that I much prefer this kind of blunt assertiveness to the pious cant of those who call upon the spirits of our forefathers and pretend to hear them say: 'To keep America great, you must keep American workmen helpless?'"

The manufacturers didn't relish that kind of talk and it may be taken for granted they gave the committee on arrangements some pretty straight talk. Madden closed his speech almost in a riot. A reporter who was present observed:

"Now Dr. Madden knows how Daniel felt in the lions' den."

He finds his relaxation in law books and in the midst of his family. He doesn't go to movies, and he finds little inclination for the strenuous life, although he has compelled his "kids" to learn to swim and play tennis and other sports because he thought they needed exercise.

In his youth Madden plowed corn on the farm. Like a good many other farm lads, that tired him out and he isn't rested yet. The farm was in Illinois and he grew up the youngest member of a family of seven boys.

He left the University of Chicago in 1911 with an A. B. degree and became a professor of law at the University of Oklahoma. He won't say whether it was the grasshoppers or the vigilantes that ran him out of the state, but he admits he "went from bad to worse" when he returned to Illinois, still teaching law.

Madden had taught in about 10 colleges all together, before he sort of took root in 1929 at the University of Pittsburgh, and there is where he was found by Governor Gifford Pinchot of Pennsylvania and made a member of a commission to investigate the use of industrial police in the keystone state.

(Continued on page 280)

New Developments in Electric Signs

By AUSTIN C. LESCARBOURA, Mem. A. I. E. E., Mem. I. R. E.

ONE sure index of a slowly reviving prosperity in our midst is the growing use of electric signs once more. And those signs are becoming bigger and better and more intricate. So, to the several other growing demands for the electrical worker's skill and effort, the sign field is not to be overlooked as a potential source of jobs. Hence a few remarks at this time pertaining to some of the latest trends discerned in the electric sign field.

On New York's Gay White Way there is a noticeable increase in the use of incandescent lamp bulb signs. A few years

Great white streets of American cities demanding more flair and getting it, with advances in bulbs, flashes and neons.

To the electrical worker, the incandescent bulb trend is by no means sad news. Quite the contrary, there may be more wiring in such a sign than would be the case with neon, although both types are prolific sources of jobs, particularly with the elaborate flashing mechanism required.

NEW FLASHER DEVELOPMENT

And speaking of incandescent bulbs, the manufacturers of flashers have been busy. While the large sequence flashing signs employ elaborate motor-driven contact drums with brushes, there is a tendency to favor the simple bi-metallic strip flasher for signs in which absolute timing is

not imperative. The result is a cheap, simple, fool-proof form of flasher, sometimes slipping directly on the lamp bulb base between it and the receptacle.

Typical of the simple flasher development is an idea recently imported from Germany and causing quite a stir over here in sign advertising circles. This idea takes the form of a flasher provided with a precise timing adjustment and a grouping switch. The former may be varied for any interval in the flashing of successive lamps. The latter serves to short the flasher in a given unit so that this unit is now controlled by the next flasher that remains operative, in this manner causing two or more units to flash as a group rather than individually. The flasher device in question has been given the somewhat awkward name of "contact"—probably because someone in Germany had to work with a German-

English dictionary, and "contact" looked like a perfectly good American term which is far from the case here.

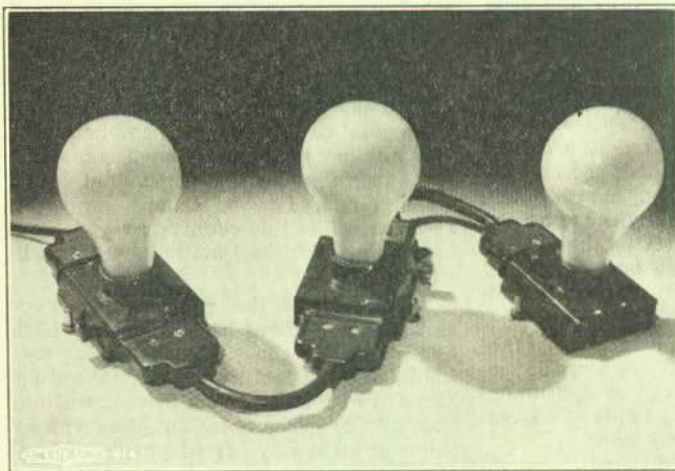
At any rate, the so-called contact is now being manufactured over here as a molded bakelite base containing a receptacle, timing knob and shorting switch. Each contact has three prongs on one side, and three corresponding holes or jacks on the other. Thus the units can be coupled electrically and mechanically into a solid strip, merely by pushing them together. Or if the units are to be scattered about, special plugs and cords are used.

TIMING DEVICES GOOD

It is positively uncanny to see these so-called contacts at work. One light bulb goes on, followed by the next and the next until the entire string is aglow. Then the bulbs extinguish, and after several moments, the first bulb goes on and the cycle is under way again. The rapidity of lighting can be varied by means of the timing knob of each unit. The shorting switches serve for grouping the glowing bulbs. The units come in handy in animating a sign, or displaying goods in a window or showcase, or again putting some life into an illumination effect.

One step further and we have those contacts in compact metal boxes provided with interchangeable translucent letters. The boxes can be plugged together to form a single row. Or they may be arranged in several scattered rows, connected by attachment cords. Each box goes on in proper sequence. The timing can be varied. Thus we have a sign that spells—letter by letter, by syllables, by words or entire sentences. Too, emphasis can be placed where necessary by varying the timing and by grouping certain letters for simultaneous flashing.

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Photograph by A. C. Lescarboursa
So-called contacts or timed flashers connected by short lengths of cord, for a scattered effect.

ago neon tubes had all but stifled the use of incandescent lamps, yet today the latter are staging a very vigorous comeback. Despite the fact that incandescent lamps consume more current for a given display than corresponding neon tubes, it must be granted that in a veritable jungle of pink, blue, green, golden, purple, lavender and white gas-filled tubes, the incandescent bulbs stand out as would diamonds in a setting surrounded by colored stones. Especially so since the modern filament bulbs burn a dazzling white instead of the former yellow.

But incandescent bulbs are not limited to white. Colored bulbs are also employed with telling effectiveness. Startling effects are obtained by massing the bulbs in solid rows and banks—hundreds upon hundreds of bulbs, lighted in groups or individually in any desired sequence. The Wrigley Sign at Times' Square in New York City, said to be the largest of its kind in the world, extends a full block and towers ten stories high. It represents a million dollar investment. The electric current required for this sign would serve a city of ten thousand. It contains 29,508 lamp bulbs, plus 1,084 feet of neon tubing. In many ways this sign typifies the trend towards the use of incandescent lamp bulbs once more, plus a certain amount of gaseous tubing for those line effects best executed with that type of illumination.



Photograph by A. C. Lescarboursa
A growing competitor of the neon tube—the automatic flasher box unit made up into no end of signs and arrangements, with changeable text.

Beside Green Fields And Running Brooks

By SHAPPIE

"THERE was two beds in the room upstairs where we retired. Louis an' Jean slept together in the wan an' I took the ither.

"As I said before I tossed aroun' in me drames av the ould home an' poor Mickey fer awhile an' thin I didn't remimber annythin' more until the sun shinin' in me eyes woke me up the next mornin'. The ither bed was empty. Jean an' Louis had dressed an' slipped down stairs wid-out wakin' me. It made me feel foolish to think av me slapin' away the foine, spring mornin' an' the rest av thim out doin' the chores, so I hustled into me clothes an' was down stairs in a jiffy. Mrs. Dubois was busy gettin' breakfast ready whin I stepped into the kitchen. 'Bedad,' says I, 'I might have slept away till Domesday but fer the sun wakin' me up.' 'Oh,' says she, 'A good slape niver hurted annybody, an' ye sure needed wan afther all the sights an' excitement ye have had lately, an' besides, we niver do anny work on Sunday but the chores, an' there's plenty av hands to tend to thim.'

"'Well,' says I, 'It's not fer me to be slapin' in whin ither is workin', an' I'll not beaisy till I gets a job.' 'Don't ye worry about gettin' a job, Terry,' says she. 'There's lots av work in the country an' ye won't have anny trouble gettin' work, and ye've got a home wid us as long as ye like or whiniver ye want it. A few more or less at the table don't make anny difference to us on the farm.' 'Yes,' says I, 'But I don't want to be imposin' on annybody.' 'Well,' she says, 'Don't be in anny hurry to lave us until ye get acquainted wid things in this country, it'll take ye a little while to find yer feet.' 'Well, mam,' says I, 'I sure appreciate the kindness av ivery wan to a stranger in a strange land an' I hope to be able to repay ye in the near future.' 'Don't iver mention it again, Terry,' says she, 'or ye'll make us ashamed av the little bit we have done.'

"I wint out an' washed an' be that time the rest av thim come troopin' in—Mr. Dubois, Louis an' Joe carryin' pails av milk, an' Jean wid a basket av eggs. Whin they had all got ready we sat down to breakfast. Mrs. Dubois sat a platter, heaped high wid nice, browned pancakes in the cinter av the table, and says, 'Ivery wan help thimselves,' an' we sure did. Thim pancakes, smothered in butter an' syrup was fit for a king. Afther that we had fried petaties, ham an' eggs an' coffee. Whin we rose from the table, I says, 'Do all the pape in the country live on fare like this?' 'Mostly,' says Mrs. Dubois. 'Ye see it all comes off av the farm so why shudn't we?'

"Louis takes me out to the barn an' shows me all through it. The barn set about fifty yards from the house an' stood on a high, stone foundation. On the ground floor was the horse stalls wid a foine, big bay team in two av thim, an' in anither stall along side was a swell-

Two barnstorming linemen leave the hurly-burly of industry for an idyllic trip into country. Vivid contrasts presented as between old and new modes of life and work.

lookin' gray, that looked as if it cud travel some. Pointin' to the gray, Louis says, 'We kape Pat fer doin' light work an' fer a buggy horse, an' belave me he can show his heels to annything in the country roun' here.' The cows had been turned out. On the upper floor av the barn was the hay an' straw mows, an' shut off be a partition was a granary. Formin' an ell wid the back av the barn was a long buildin' where they stored the buggy an' a demmyerat an' ither farm impliments, an' in open sheds the rest av the rollin' stock, ploughs, harrows an' such like, to kape thim out av the weather. I didn't know till afterwarwards that I was seein' aroun' wan av the best farms in the country. No wonder Louis was proud av it.

"We walked down a long, back lane lined on aither side wid a stump fence, an' the fields was fenced wid stumps too. 'Bedad,' says I, 'This land must have been heavy timbered wan time.' 'Yes,' says he, 'but the first settlers logged it off an' sold the logs to the mills, an' thin they stumped it an' used the stumps fer fences to get rid av thim. If we had some av that same timber back on the land it wud be worth more than the land is now. A good many farmers is like us though, they have a bush at the back av their farms that they get their firewood out av in winter, whin work is slack, an' belave me they don't waste anny av that wood. Thim stump fences is a nuisance in a way fer they take up a lot av ground an' they are a reg'lar harbor fer thistles an' all kinds av weeds. Some av the farmers is beginnin' to replace thim wid modern fences, but we are in no hurry, fer by an' by wood is goin' to be scarce an' thim stumps ull make dandy firewood fer manny a long day.'

FINE, BIG FIELDS

"'Man,' says I, 'I don't know whether I'm dramin' er not wid what I'm afther seein'. Whin I think av the scores av petatie patches where I come from, that is jus' holes in the rock filled wid dirt an' sea weed, lots av thim no bigger than a good-sized carpet, an' thin I look aroun' an' see the whole country here laid out in foine, big fields, I sure must be dramin'.'

"We reached the end av the lane an' it opened into a bush av mostly second growth wood, some av it a fair size, an' here again was that same, swate little crick that I'd noticed afore, windin' aroun' in the woodland. I says to Louis, 'Bedad, Louis, there otta be some fine trout lurk-

ing under that scum on the water against the logs an' in some av thim deep pools under thim overhanging banks.' 'Ye're darn right there's good trout there, an' whin there's a little rain mistin' down they bite like mad. Jean went fishin' wan av thim kinda days an' the fish was so hungry fer the bait that they chased him half a mile up the lane.' 'Come off, Louis,' says I, 'Me an' me chum, Mickey used to do all our fishin' on a big game preserve. The fish niver chased us that way but manny a time the game keepers run thimselves flat-footed tryin' to catch us two skinny, long-legged divils an' us trailin' along behind thim near killin' ourselves laughin', an' manny a fat pheasant we knocked down wid Mickey's ould horse pistol that wan av Cromwell's soldiers lost whin they raided Ireland.' 'Well,' says Louis, 'I've got a snakin' idea that ye're goin' to get a job so near here that you an' me is goin' to have some fine sport fishin' along this same, ould crick.' 'Well, Louis,' I says, 'I hope yer right, fer I sure like this country av yours an' the pape, an' lucky I am to have fallen in wid ye.'

"We followed the crick a long ways across two or three ither farms an' back again, an' all the time me fingers was itchin' fer the feel av a fish pole an' me lettin' a nice baited hook drift down into wan av thim deep holes an' have wan av thim granddaddy trout grab it an' speed away wid it, an' the thrill I'd get whin the rod bent wid the weight av him as I swished him up on the bank to jump all over himself tryin' to get back into the water. Did ye iver go fishin' like that, Slim?'

"Sure I did, Terry. Many a wet, summer day me an' me chum wud follow the crick near our place fer miles. Rain didn't bother us any fer we allus went barefooted, an' all we wore was a hickory shirt an' a pair o' knee pants made outa coarse, brown denim an' held up by one of a pair o' knitted galluses—we never cud be bothered with both o' them at once. If we wore hats at all—which wasn't often—they was what was called cow bites, made by an old dame in the village outa plaited straw, but them hats didn't usually last very long fer the first thing that happened when yuh had a scrap with another kid was to tear them hats offa each other's heads, an' when yuh had finished yer argument the only way yuh cud wear the remains was to let them rest upon yer shoulders, if there was enough left fer that. Yuh got one summer hat in the spring, an' when that was wrecked—an' yuh'd had the lickin' that followed—why yuh was free of hats, except Sundays, but on Sundays yuh had to dress all up in a suit o' store clothes an' wore shoes an' stockings an' a felt hat witha peacock feather in it, an' when we'd had our faces washed in thick suds o' yellow, bar soap—I c'n feel the taste of it yet in me mouth, an' the smart of it in me eyes—we was all ready to go to

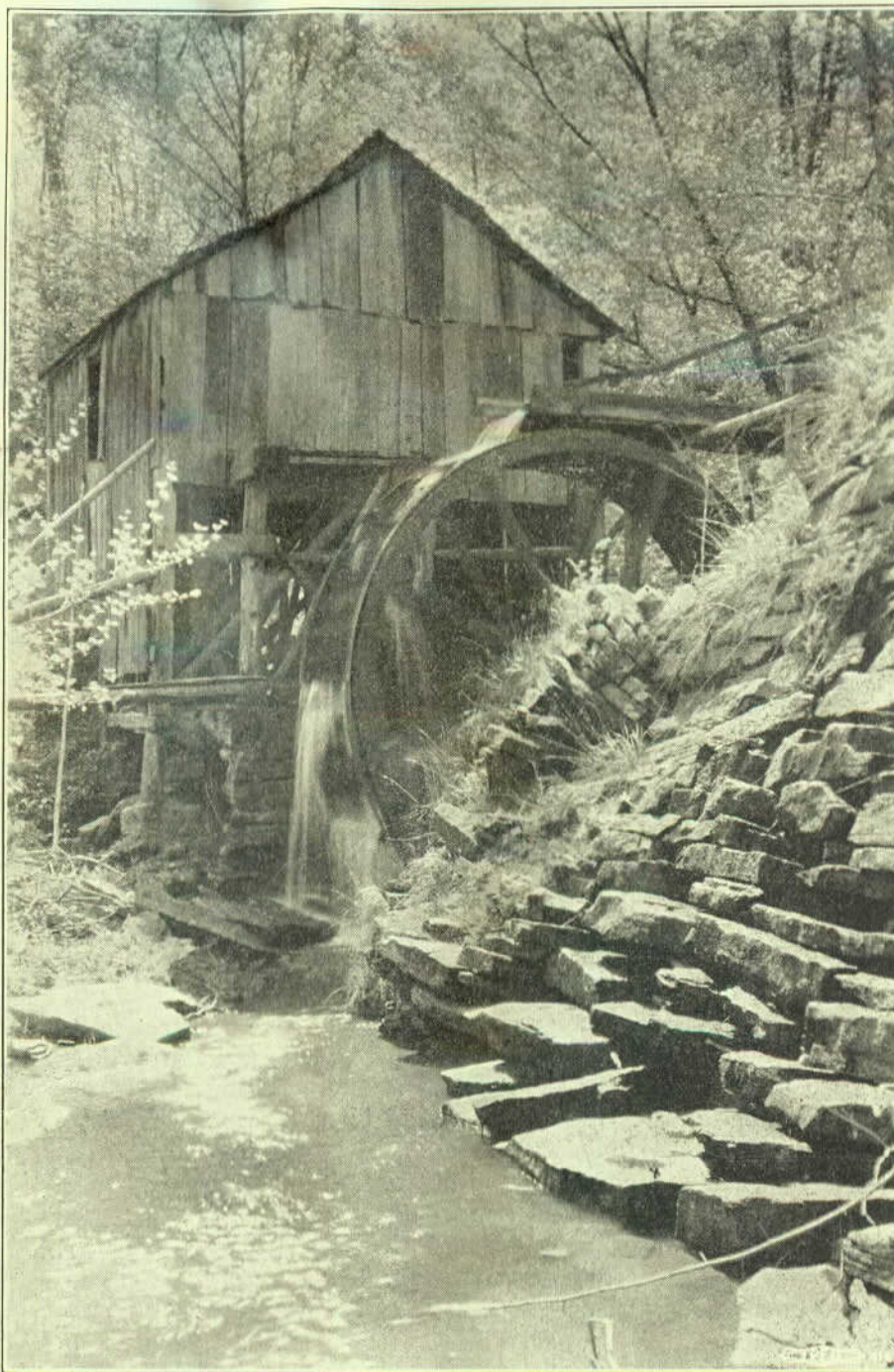
Sunday School an' cud feel the little wings sproutin' out on our shoulders. Yuh sure brought up old memories Terry when you spoke o' the fishin'. Yuh was gettin' kind o' anxious about a job where yuh left off at. How did you make out?"

MAY CUT ACROSS THE FIELDS

"Well, me an' Louis finished our long ramble an' got back in time fer dinner, which was all that anny wan cud wish fer. Afther dinner we had a smoke an' thin Louis says, 'Terry, I got a treat fer ye. We'll go over an' visit the Langtons. Mrs. Langton ull be mighty pleased to see ye an' Barney O'Toole ull likely be there to do the introducin', fer he often has dinner wid the Langtons av a Sunday.' So Louis an' me sets off across the fields, which was a short cut as the house an' farm buildin's sat back from the road quite a piece. The house was very like the Dubois place, in fact, they was both built in the early days from the same set av plans. Louis goes up an' knocks at the front door an' it was answered be a foine-lookin' woman wid red cheeks an' dark hair an' eyes. She was slim, an' about the average height an' might have been about forty-five. She shook hands wid Louis, an' thin she shook me hand an' said, 'So this is Mr. Casey. Ye don't need anny introduction, Barney has attended to that.'

"As we entered the room there was Barney sittin' be the fire wid a smile on his face. A tall, light-haired man about fifty, about me own height an' weight got up an' came over, an' Mrs. Langton says to me, 'This is me husband, Mr. Casey,' 'An' pleased I am to meet ye, Mr. Casey, specially afther the recommend that Barney has been givin' ye. Louis, you an' Mr. Casey take a chair be the fire here an' light yer pipes,' which we did. 'Now,' said Mr. Langton wid a friendly smile, 'Ye three Irish start in wid that conflag that I know ye're jus' achin' to be at. Me an' Louis won't interrupt ye an' we'll be good listeners, won't we Louis?' Louis laughed, an' said 'wee, wee.' 'They tell me ye are from Connemara, Mr. Casey, an' how long wud it be since ye left there?' 'Twixt two an' three years, mam.' 'An' look at me, Mr. Casey. Sure it's over twenty years since I left there an' landed in Quebec, an' comin' ye've entered into a new an' strange land, an' I know how ye feel about it whin ye look aroun' an' see the foine, farm houses an' wide-spreadin' fields, so different from the little, pot holes av earth among the rock that barely grows enough petaties to kape the pable from starvin' to death.'

'Ye see how it is, John,' said Barney to Mr. Langton. 'Connemara is a beautiful country wid its mountains, lakes an' wild, rugged seashore, but there is stone iverywhere; ye see miles av stone fences, breast high, an' the reason ye see so much av thim is because all thim stones was picked off av the land to make room fer the dirt an' seaweed av thim same, little petatie patches. The pable niver change an' live jus' the same as they did fer hundreds av years back, an' if it wasn't fer the young folks that go to America they wud niver know annything about the outside world, atall, atall, an' sure it's the money that the young folks bes



Courtesy TVA

Far away from the hurly-burly of industry the two linemen find opportunity for discussion of union problems beside the old mill.

afther sendin' thim back that kapes thim from starvation, but it's a fact that no matter how little an Irishman possesses he's always ready to share that little wid annybody in trouble. Jus' to show ye how little they change in their ways. The fishermen go out to sea in flimsy, little boats, called curraghs, made out av skins or canvas stretched over a wooden frame, not a whiff av difference between thim an' the coracles thim an' the Britons used in Julius Caesar's time. Saint Columba, who is s'posed to have left Ireland over 1,300 years ago to convert the pable in the north av Britain, is livin' right among thim today, an' they talk to him as if he was a neighbor an' was with thim in all their doin's.' 'Sure they do,' said Mrs. Langton, 'they are children

that niver has grow'd up. Now fairies cuddn't live in the matter-o'-fact atmosphere av this country, an' wuddn't it amuse pable here to sit an' lissen to three, grownup Irish pable talkin' about fairies right in broad daylight as if they was real, but let me tell ye John, in Ireland the fairies are very real.'

FAIRIES ARE REAL

"'Yes,' said Barney. 'Ye'd think that in Connemara the pable wud need ivery foot av ground they cud scrape up but if ye were to walk along a road there ivery wance in awhile ye wud wonder why they left thim little patches av thorns an' thistles right in the middle av some av the good ground, but ivery wan

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Devoted
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of
Organized
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No. 6

We Are Betting On Democracy We are betting on democracy. Are you?

A competitive race in types of national organization has been going forward throughout the world during the last 20 years. These types of organization may be roughly described as between a highly centralized form of government under a dictator, and a less centralized form through elected officials of a democratic constituency. The United States is one of the best examples of the latter type and so are England, France, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Holland, Belgium, Czecho-Slovakia, and China. It is to be noted that no nation which had a democracy before the Great War has relinquished hold of that form. The countries where dictatorships thrive have always had dictators, namely, Italy, Germany, and Japan. The principal issue as between these nations is the question as to how far the electorate can participate in making national policies. Mussolini said some time ago that people were tired of liberty. He said that nations wanted security. The democracies of the world have refused to sacrifice liberty, and at the same time have gained a great deal in providing social security. Witness what the United States has done in a period of three years. What the democracies have to learn to do, if they can beat dictatorships out in the race, is

1. Meet emergencies swiftly.
2. Gain more control over the economic system.
3. Be able to plan more, and anticipate economic changes.

It is our belief that the dictatorships are covering up their failure in a much more clever fashion than the democracies. They, too, have been unable to meet the needed reforms adequately. We believe democracies are seeing the problem clearly and are more slowly — as democracies work — providing needed reforms.

It is for this reason that we are betting on democracy, because democracy may be described as something more than a form of national organization. It is a spirit embracing all sorts of men and attitudes. It releases the adventurous and hopeful aspirations

of citizens. It releases energies that dictatorships suppress.

Advice to American Employers On the day that the decision of the Supreme Court made constitutional the National Labor Relations Act, scores of powerful employers from all over the world were in Washington. One of these, who heads a great employer organization of Europe, spoke gaily at a banquet in Washington. In substance he said, "I suppose the customs of peoples always remain enigmatic to foreigners, but I cannot understand the excitement about the validity of a law which guarantees collective bargaining. Neither can I understand the lowering of your spirits as employers. We have had collective bargaining in Europe for 50 years and it is nothing to worry about." This speech came as a bit of a surprise to American employers present at the dinner, and it also brought them welcome news. American labor has felt for 50 years that American employers have taken the wrong road when they elected to fight union organization. Labor has never understood such a policy any more than could the foreign employer. Unionization on the affirmative side can contribute very much to any industry as American employers will find out if they intelligently approach observance of the Wagner Labor Act.

Principle Of Growth Recently the Secretary of Labor gave an address in New York City which has meaning, we think, for all institutions, whether they be political or economic. The Secretary of Labor was speaking about the Democratic Party. She said the Democratic Party is based upon a principle laid down by Jefferson, namely, "equal and exact justice to all men of whatever state or persuasion, religious or political." She went on to point out that the party "can absorb pressures from different economic and social groups, adapt itself to the political expression of their needs, represent such groups ably, and as a whole without concentrating its efforts in the interest of a single group."

The wise head of any institution can examine with profit the idea of absorbing groups who bring pressure on that institution. This is really the secret of growth, for institutions are a good deal like lower organisms, say, like bivalves. When an irritating piece of foreign substance enters an oyster shell, an oyster does not undertake to expel it. It merely surrounds that substance with the living force of its own vitality and transforms the foreign substance into a pearl. Institutions which follow the lead of the oyster, which is the counterpart of the Jefferson principle in this physical world, go on living and creating, but institutions which resist pressures and waste effort in resistance rather than in absorption, usually come to grief.

International Labour Conference The International Labour Conference is in session in Geneva. Representatives of American labor are in attendance. The Conference takes on new meaning this year inasmuch as it represents the third session to which America's official delegates have gone. It represents too the transition of the Conference out of a somewhat academic position into the more controversial areas of social questions. The Conference at Geneva is struggling with the question of shorter hours for the workers of the world. The question of shorter hours has attached to it, without explicit statement, the question of wages. Hours, wages, and working conditions make up the social complex of the labor movement. The Geneva Conference therefore is dealing with the vital issues of the labor world. Whether the Conference can become an instrument capable of settling some of these vital questions on the international field remains to be seen, but in the acceptance last year of a convention fixing the 40-hour week for public works, the Conference went a long way toward making itself a real force in this great area of hours, wages, and working conditions.

Speaking of The Court Again Those who feel that the issue of the United States Supreme Court will never be disposed of until it is disposed of rightly, may well notice some of the remarks made by Charles A. Beard, noted historian, author of "Economic Interpretations of the Constitution." Mr. Beard said recently:

"* * * * nobody who sticks to the truth can deny that the President's plan squares with the letter of the Constitution, which authorizes Congress to alter the number of Supreme Court justices. The number is not fixed by the Constitution, but must be fixed by Congress. The present number, nine, is not sacred. It merely happens to be the number which Congress fixed the last time. * * *

"The second fact is that Congress has changed the number of Supreme Court justices several times. It has increased the number. It has reduced the number. On at least three occasions, all under the auspices of the Republican Party, Congress has changed the number of justices to change the decisions and policies of the court. * * *

"* * * Let us get this straight: the Supreme Court is not the sole guardian of the Constitution. The President, Congress, and all American citizens are bound to uphold the Constitution as they know it and understand it. If they believe that the Supreme Court has misinterpreted the Constitution, they have the right and duty to bring the court back within the Constitution.

"* * * every Chief Justice except one has belonged to the party of the President who nominated him. It would be absurd for a President and his Senate supporters to select men known to be opposed to their

view of the Constitution. They never have done it, and they never will.

"* * * Only once in 150 years has a decision by the Supreme Court been reversed by constitutional amendment. Other methods have been chosen, except in one single case, ever since the Constitution was adopted. The one exception was the Income Tax law, and it took 18 years to get that amendment after the court declared such a tax unconstitutional. The fact is that the process of amending the Constitution is not democratic. An amendment requires a two-thirds vote in Congress and the approval of three-fourths of the States. Under this rule, 13 states can defeat an amendment desired by 35 states, and 5 per cent of the people can defeat the other 95 per cent. Under this rule, opposition interests can concentrate their fire and their money on 13 of the smallest states in the Union. This is what the opponents of New Deal policies want done. Is this what the people voted for last November?"

Clair Killen Clair C. Killen, director of labor relations, Tennessee Valley Authority, died in May. He had been a member of the Brotherhood for 20 years. He brought to his job as director of labor relations great enthusiasm and energy. He is credited by his associates with having forcibly presented labor unions' case before the Tennessee Valley Authority management and having done much toward bringing the presence of unions in this great government project. He brought a drive and a genial outdoor spirit to his work, endearing himself to thousands of workers and his colleagues of the TVA. Early in his career as a worker, became interested in scientific management as applied to the building trades and published a number of articles as a result of these studies. He at one time represented this organization in the International field.

Labor And Civil Rights When any group is "on the make" it is likely to speak loudly about rights.

It is to the interest of the group to want free speech, free assembly, free press. The real test of statesmanship comes when the oppressed comes into power. The test turns again upon civil rights. Will the weak, now turned strong, forget the oppressed and be as anxious to destroy freedom of assembly, discussion and criticism as were the old oppressors now become the oppressed? These questions suggest a line of thinking for labor today, not only throughout this nation but in other nations, for the pendulum seems to have swung full circle and labor seems now to move toward an era when labor is to have its day. Will labor perform then as labor has performed in some countries, namely, become the oppressors in the name of its own holy cause?



WOMAN'S WORK



WOMEN, JOBS AND MONEY

By A WORKER'S WIFE

THE old hardy perennial has popped up again! Is woman a responsible, useful person, or is she a toy, a decoration, a dim-wit? Mrs. Roosevelt precipitated a minor conversational crisis when she stated, the other day, that wives whose occupation is that of homemaker should receive a definite salary.

Her remark provoked the following letter which appeared in the New York Times:

"The New York Times published recently an account of a discussion between Mrs. F. D. Roosevelt and Miss Rose Schneiderman on the subject of 'The Home vs. Work for Women.'

"Miss Schneiderman said that women work long hours and for next to nothing; that they are not only competing against each other, but are pulling down the wages of men. She asked what would happen if the 11,000,000 working women in the United States suddenly quit their jobs and just waited for the men to support them.

"Women would reap one of the greatest benefits of all times in that men would be able to support them as they should be supported; vice and crime would get a great setback, and, as Mrs. Roosevelt suggested, wives could be given a definite salary.

"However, I do not like the term 'salary,' as I think any self-respecting wife would not care for a husband who thought of her as a paid servant. But I do believe that a wife should have an allowance to do with as she pleased. All in all, unemployment would be decreased and better homes would be established."

Yes, it is true that if all the women workers were automatically taken out of employment at once there would be a tremendous labor shortage and millions of men would be given jobs. And if the income could be provided without their work we do not think many of the women would moan and sob because they could no longer put in those long hours in the factory, office or store, followed by several more hours of work after returning home in the evening. Very few women workers attain the pleasure of a "career." There are exceptional women whose opportunities and attainments have led their feet into shining paths; but for most women, as well as most men, a job is a job; a means of making a living, not as a means of self-expression.

The real shout of dismay would go up from American employers, who, ever since war-time days, have been consciously changing industrial processes so that men could be replaced by women

workers. Here is an operation requiring the work of 10 men; tomorrow machines will be installed so that the same work may be performed and the 10 men replaced by four women. So the man is out of a job and his wife has to work because he can't find employment, and the family income is lowered, and the morale of both man and wife suffers, because so many people still believe that a man should be able to support his family and that it is not quite respectable for a married woman to work.

Like it or not, this is the new industrial revolution, the replacement of men by women whenever processes may be adapted to women's lesser strength. This will go on as long as workers—men and women both—do not insist that women shall receive the same pay for equal work that men do. If that condition can be obtained, jobs will be awarded on the basis of suitability. That is, some jobs are better performed by men, some by women. What employers are interested in is in lowering the cost of production so that they can make more profits than their competitors; and the wage scale for women is generally lower because of the old assumption, so often refuted but still persistent, that women "work for pin money."

In a recent survey of women's employment in West Virginia, the Women's Bureau of the U. S. Department of Labor reported that only one-half of the women wage earners had never been married; of the other half, three-fifths were married and living with husband; the remainder were widowed or divorced. And the report states: "Somewhat more than one-third of the gainfully occupied women who were as much as 16 years old were homemakers as well." And anyone who has carried the double responsibility of the household duties and the job, knows it is not exactly a picnic.

But from the earliest history of this country onward, the women of America

have not shirked responsibilities. We don't want to stand by looking helpless, we want to carry our part of the load. Maybe we are too willing, but that is not a sin on our part. We did not devise the industrial system. We don't talk much about "duty" any more, but we do recognize responsibilities, obligations, and I say that the woman who is willing to pay her own way, whether she works outside the home or in it, must be respected. There are women whose greatest value is as homemakers; they manage their time and effort so intelligently that it is a real aid to the family budget. There are others who, by temperament or training, simply cannot adapt themselves to domestic work. It is better for them to be working for pay and contributing to the family income.

In either case, I think what we women want is the recognition that our contribution is valuable; we want it recognized and respected.

The idea that a wife who is a homemaker should receive a salary is perfectly sound, whether you call it salary or allowance. She should receive a definite part of the family income, not just for herself, but also for certain expenditures in her province, such as food, light, etc. Then if, by good management, she has some of this money left, it is hers to do with as she pleases. Every one of us works and spends under such an arrangement; whatever we make has to pay for the necessities of life first, then we can choose what we shall do with the remainder. The household allowance is a challenge to the good home manager to get the best in value and eliminate waste; and it is a satisfaction in choosing to spend or save whatever money is left over, to feel that she has earned it by her own industry and cleverness.

Let's leave emotion out of it and look at the world of women, and of men; of work and pay realistically. The situation cannot be cured by wishful thinking. Let's put forth our best efforts, wherever we work, and get the best return we can from them.

Sometimes old concepts persist after changes have taken place in reality. So it is today. But the concepts, too, are breaking down, and eyes are being opened. Tomorrow women will be claiming the right to organize, to have the backing of the union that gives them dignity and respect in their jobs. And through the women's auxiliaries the homemakers will step forward in ever greater confidence to do their share to advance labor's cause.

San Diego Auxiliary

A new women's auxiliary in the Golden West is announced by L. U. No. B-465, of San Diego, Calif. We hope to hear from them and get acquainted with them through the Woman's Work page.

Women's Auxiliary

**WOMEN'S AUXILIARY L. U. NOS.
177 AND 862, JACKSONVILLE, FLA.**

Editor:

We feel that we must keep penning a few more urges for auxiliaries. There is no doubt that people are becoming more and more organization conscious and it is also becoming more than necessary that every unit of the American Federation of Labor strive to get their people educated in the American ideals for if they do not there is no doubt that they will be educated in the other way.

It is just a natural thing for folks to look for a way to make a change and there are two ways for them to go. One is right and the other is wrong. The American Federation of Labor is the right way. We believe in the government of the people all right, but it should be added "American people." We mention this in order that those who are interested in seeing America belong to their children in the future like it has belonged to our fathers and us who are here now, had better begin to wake up and stretch out. Remember, old Rip Van Winkle woke after 20 years. We have about 30 years on him now and there is no reason why we need to keep it up.

Now just a bit about the local conditions here in the local unions and the auxiliary. On the eighteenth of this month the two organizations gave a joint party in honor of a class of candidates being initiated into the local. Out of that class you may rest assured that the auxiliary planned to get its quota. The committee from the auxiliary assisted in the serving and general work to be done in such affairs and put in plenty of talk to the wives who are not as yet interested in the work. The enclosed letter was mailed to every member of Local 177 and prospective member, along with one from the business manager of the local.

To the Ladies, Cordial Greetings:

We are assuming that you are more or less interested in the conditions which surround your breadwinner's trade.

What affects his working conditions has a direct bearing upon your welfare.

We are inclined to the belief that there are some who do not consider the serious side of the organized labor movement, and it is important, if you are to derive the most benefit, that you have a clearer understanding of our—and your—problems, and that is the primary reason we are interested in having you with us next Tuesday evening.

Our purpose is to acquaint the wives, mothers, sisters and daughters of union members with the real purpose of their men's affiliation, and through the women's auxiliaries to the various labor groups, we are carrying on this educational work in the homes.

A large number of new members will be attending the local union meeting on Tuesday night and a committee is working with the union committee to assist them in making the occasion one long to be remembered.

On behalf of the women's auxiliary, we extend a cordial invitation to the wife, mother, single sister or daughter of any member or applicant to come up and enjoy the things that will be prepared for your benefit.

Time, 8 p. m. Place, 111 East Bay St.
Date, May 18, 1937.

Very cordially yours,

CORA VALENTINE,

President, Auxiliary to I. B. E. W.,

MILDRED WHITEHOUSE,

Secretary.

And now I'm sure every other auxiliary will want to know how our campaign came out. We feel so very happy this month we will have to share it with the rest of our family. Local No. 177 and the auxiliary just had the danglest-bestest-sandwich-eatenest-time in the history of the set-up. We were almost trampled in the earth by candidates and members who

hadn't been with us in a long time. Nothing wrong, you understand; just like a bunch of sheep that had been lost and had found their way back home again.

Folks, it was just a good old-fashioned reunion. Many of the candidates that were initiated were men who had for one cause or another dropped out of the family circle.

(Continued on page 272)



Courtesy Modern Science Institute.

Sunday Night In the Country

By SALLY LUNN

On a Summer Sunday night, with a hungry bunch at her heels, the weary housewife simply has to produce some food. And they sulk if it's always cold meat and salad. Try this for a change—a hot macaroni and cheese dish, and a big tray full of fresh, crisp relishes, the latter easily prepared in the cool of the morning and set in the ice box to chill. Macaroni and cheese is a good energy food, and a good filler-upper. If brought to the table in its casserole direct from the oven, it will keep hot quite a while, so it's ideal for Sunday night buffet service. Then bring out your relish dish filled with a variety of interesting edibles from the garden or from the pantry shelf—tomatoes, green onions, olives, pickles, radishes—a plate of bread or rolls, and shout, "Come and get it!"

This macaroni recipe makes eight servings but if you are entertaining a crowd better double it, because some people will come back for seconds! The addition of sherry wine to the cheese sauce will be sure to arouse admiring comment, so don't forget it. It has been a great success in my own home.

MACARONI WITH CHEESE WINE SAUCE

Prepare a package of macaroni by boiling as directed on the package, cook until tender, and blanch with hot or cold water. Then prepare using the following quantities:

- 4 cups cooked macaroni
- 2 medium tomatoes, or $\frac{1}{2}$ cup tomato juice
- 2 tablespoons minced green pepper
- 2 hard cooked eggs
- 1 medium onion, minced
- 2 tablespoons butter
- $\frac{1}{2}$ pound creamy mild packaged yellow cheese
- $\frac{1}{4}$ cup domestic sherry wine

Cook until tender, but not browned, the onion, green pepper, sliced tomatoes or tomato juice with the butter. Combine with the cooked macaroni and sliced hard-cooked eggs and place in baking dish. Melt in the top of a double boiler the cheese, when soft add the sherry wine and mix well. Pour the cheese wine sauce over the macaroni mixture. Bake one half hour in moderate oven (350 degrees).

If you have hungry folks who have a strong appetite for cheese, it does not take long to prepare additional cheese wine sauce and serve it as an accompaniment to the macaroni.



CORRESPONDENCE



L. U. NO. B-1, ST. LOUIS, MO.

Editor:

NEON TUBE SCHOOL PROVES A SUCCESS The First of a Series of Educational Facilities Offered to Local No. 1 and the I. B. E. W.

Several months ago two men in St. Louis, realizing the urgent need for men in the neon field, conceived the idea of a school for tube benders. This school, having been in existence nearly a month now, has proven its worth many times.

The course of instruction for bending neon tubes is under the direction of one of the two men who made this opportunity for members and those who are connected with the electrical business who have their application to continue under the high standards of union principles.

The enrollment fee is nominal and covers only part of the expense of operation. As the word is spread, applications are received from those in cities many miles away.

George Tice, the instructor, says: "To properly learn tube bending one must start at the bottom and work up—in other words, start with their ABC's."

Technical Study

To properly qualify as a first class tube bender, one must understand a certain amount of physics, chemistry and electrical science and one must be naturally very skillful. These various studies are introduced at the proper times throughout the course of instruction. The students, numbering close to 50, who attend in day classes and night classes, as well as any prospective students, must understand that they will not be glass blowers, but electrical neon tube benders. It is in itself a profession to be proud of.

READ

Radio with the Union Label, by L. U. No. 1031.
Eighth Wonder of the World—Grand Coulee, by L. U. No. 73.
St. Louis points to accomplishments, by L. U. No. B-1.
Electrical craft education, by L. U. No. 103.
A Supreme Court Justice in private, by L. U. No. 26.
Binghamton writes closed shop agreement, by L. U. No. 325.
Canada looks at the Coronation, by L. U. No. 773.
Union membership soars in San Diego, by L. U. No. B-465.
How to keep America out of war, by L. U. No. 794.
And a wide range of lively local news and comment.

School Open for Inspection

Recently members of Local No. 1 were invited to inspect the school and see for themselves how the sons and friends of members were progressing. The evening they were invited the local was impressed by a sign reading I B E W placed in front of the president of the local. To the amazement of everyone present, it was made by George Senf, Jr., son of one of our most fiery wiremen, and this young man only attended the school one week. (Of course the proud father broke two buttons on his shirt.)

An invitation is cordially extended to any and everyone in the Brotherhood to see for himself what the young and older men are accomplishing.

As necessity demands, the school will be enlarged. Eight fires will be found burning

night and day and anyone who thinks tube bending is easy will be given a piece of glass to try it.

The School

These eight fires are burning 10 jets each with shades drawn and glass tubes being heated till it looks like neon is burning in the tube. When it's time for bending you blow in the cool end and bend until the tube looks like the pattern. It's an art, just like the skillful thin wall and conduit bender uses, but you can't use a hickey on glass. Steady nerves and instruction will make you a finished tube bender.

Then the splice, the closing of the ends with the electrode and lead-in, the cleaning and drying with warm air and then through the short length of tubing called the tubulation, the completed tube with all ends sealed is bombarded and pumped out. When all impurities and moisture are removed, the tubulation tube is sealed off.

The Instructor

George Tice, raised under the influence of glass, high frequency and spasmodic pressures of Pop Tice, his father, is considered one of the best tube professionals in the country. George is an unassuming young man who does not care for much pomp and splendor, but lives with his glass and neon-argon-helium-krypton-xenon and mercury vapor gases.

The Responsible Parties

Though they requested not to have their names mentioned, the writer will take the privilege of mentioning that Arthur Schading, business representative, and Frank Kauffman, president, officers of Local No. 1, have put St. Louis in first position for the best tube benders in the country.

M. A. NEWMAN,
A Lover of "Light Work."



A corner of the testing laboratory and bombing room. Left, Frank Kauffman, President, L. U. No. B-1. Right, George Tice, instructor.



STUDENTS AT WORK

RADIO DIVISION

Editor:

Another station just recently put under contract with Local Union No. 1 is Radio Station KFRU, located in the thriving university town of Columbia, Mo. Full details of just how much this benefited the men working for that station will be published in an early article.

At every sports event in this territory and out of town as well on numerous occasions, one will find our division well represented. Would you like to hear of the connection the radio men of St. Louis have in these events? Along these lines, watch for the story told to your correspondent by Elmer Mueller, of the KMOX engineering department, and by Jimmy Burke, chief engineer of KWK, these two members of our group who covered the training camps of the St. Louis Cardinals and St. Louis Browns.

How about building up an I. B. E. W. network, made up of members of this organization who are "ham" station operators and owners? This is suggested by one of our group, a dyed-in-the-wool amateur radio station operator. There are possibilities in this idea.

A number of the union operators of St. Louis have joined the ranks of the candid camera fans and I must say are taking some remarkable shots of doings in this territory. Well, right here is a warning that they are going to make good use of this hobby of theirs and get us some good pictures to illustrate our stories.

The union radio men of St. Louis played an important part in the covering of the air races held in St. Louis May 29, 30 and 31, in connection with the celebration of the famous Lindbergh flight. This information will be gathered and passed on to you next month.

The newspaper clippings enclosed herewith are actual facts concerning just one of the outstanding jobs done by our business manager, Arthur Schading.

(Editor's note: Space does not permit printing these clippings.)

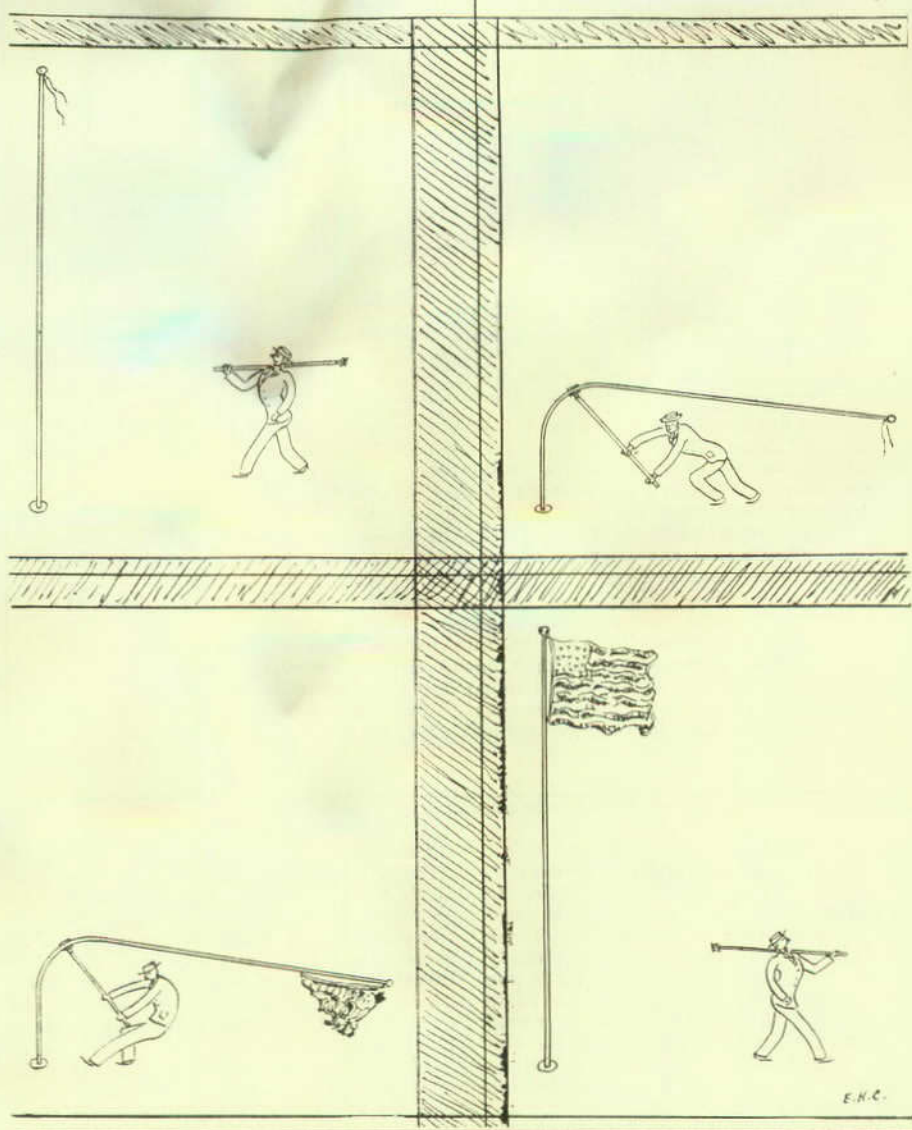
They show just what power an organized group of men have with a leader such as Brother Schading, who is a go-getter in the first class, a man that never says no, regardless of how tough the job is, how much of his time it takes, or how much sleep he loses; when he goes after anything, he never takes no for an answer, but keeps on and always gets what he is after. There is one reason why the Radio Division of Local Union No. 1 in St. Louis is making the strides forward that they are. This division was organized by Brother Schading some 12 years ago and weathered the depression and every other stumbling block that was placed in its path, and is today one of the strongest if not the strongest unit of its class in the country. And right here and now we may say, watch it, it is going places.

Every man of this division, whenever possible, will help any Brother of our organization in getting to the radio men in his territory, and whenever you desire any information, just drop us a line or two and you will hear from us.

One good idea and one reason that we are setting this information regarding our group before you is that you can be a salesman for the I. B. E. W. in your territory. You are the man to be that salesman, as you know the benefits of unionism, know what it can do for you, and what it has done for you. Along these lines we would like to make this suggestion—take your copy of the WORKER, place the page referring to radio in the hands of some radio station engineer or technician in

Alec Tricign solves the flag-raising problem for the Fourth

E.H. Carlson #3



your territory, then go back and sell him and his fellow workers the idea of belonging to this great organization. It can be done.

W. J. KELLER.

L. U. NO. 8, TOLEDO, OHIO

Editor:

There is an old saying, "You must fight fire with fire," and the members of the A. F. of L. organizations in this city are about to exemplify that particular saying. It seems that the C. I. O. has picked Toledo as a key city in which to match wits with the A. F. of L. Heretofore old John L.'s subjects have laid off the building trades group, but only last week the local chief received authority from headquarters to organize anybody and everybody. So it looks like it will be a war to the finish from now on. Saturday, May 22, a meeting of all officers and executive board members of all unions affiliated with the Building Trades Council, the Metal Trades Council and Marine Trades Council was held to consider ways and means to carry out this fight. As a result of this meeting all of these unions have banded together all of their moral and financial resources to the task of making Toledo an honest-to-God A. F. of L. city.

The craft unions are conducting a campaign in all the nearby towns, cities and villages also, to rout out these so-called friends of the working man who are more interested in tearing down conditions that have been acquired through long years of fighting.

At the present writing all of our members who feel like working are getting in full time with a few exceptions. And indications are that these good times are here to stay for the rest of this year at least. The housing situation is something to think about. A rental house at the present stays on a real estate agent's list at the most for a period of one hour. The only way in which you can get a house to live in is to lay about 500 bucks on the dotted line and buy one. With all these 80 per cent loans from the government, it isn't as tough as it used to be to pay for a home. There are over 500 homes in the price range of five to six thousand dollars in the process of construction now with the real estate firms announcing lots of anywhere from 50 to 100 additional, one each week. It looks as though some of the boys may have to learn to sling B. X. all over again, as it is still permitted in residence construction.

I wonder if the correspondents from the other locals ever have any trouble trying



Above are members of Local No. 3, I. B. E. W., for 20 to 30 years in good standing, employed by one of the oldest union firms in New York, that of T. F. Jackson, Inc.: Bottom row—Frank Zitek, George Kretzschmar (foreman), Bob Breitman. Second row—Morris Rubenstein, Charles Bitzenhofer, Abe Fertig. Third row—Al. Mendelson, Harry Nathanson, John Kinbacher. Fourth row—Joe Suran.

We are completing the \$2,000,000 Public School No. 113, Bronx, New York City. They would appreciate it if you could find space in our Journal, as they read it from cover to cover and enjoy your many editorial features.

I am forwarding this picture that I have taken myself, and the boys are looking forward to seeing it in our paper. They are all a fine bunch of real union men and I, as foreman of this job, can assure you of their deep appreciation. After working, they spend their time trying to organize the Ward Leonard Co., where they are making great progress with the hope of turning them over in a very short time. Thanking you in advance and trusting you may make these boys happy by looking for this picture in our JOURNAL.

GEORGE KRETZSCHMAR.

to dig up enough material to fill out a fair sized letter to this publication's correspondence section? It is somewhat amusing to hear the Brothers give you the gentle raspberry for your efforts and when you ask them to help out on the problem, how easily they can offer alibis for not helping in the work. Still, it is a duty one assumes when he is elected to this office. What would happen to the JOURNAL if all the press secretaries should suddenly take a notion to send in a letter? I hope to live long enough to see that day come.

In the near future it is my hope to be able to insert in the WORKER some dope on the largest factory of its kind in the world, electrically operated and controlled. All I need is a little more hours in the day to get around and it will be in the bag.

"Corn Cob Willy" thanks the "Duke" for his compliment in classing him in with "Bachie" and all the other great minds of the Brotherhood, and promises to try and deserve it. So long!

BILL CONWAY.

L. U. NO. 18, LOS ANGELES, CALIF. Editor:

Well, whether we get six more judges of the Supreme Court or whether we have to put up with those that are in there at the present time, seems to be the topic of the day, and whether we get any more or not, the strategy of the President in bringing this before the people seems to have had the desired results, three more decisions on May 24 upholding the validity of New Deal legislation. That constitutes a record, does it not?

I think that beginning February 5, when F. D. R. made his memorable suggestions, that the members of the high tribunal really commenced to feel the pulse of the entire country, and not just a few of the big-wigs here and there. There was a time when most every one in Washington, D. C., took

their orders from the big boys located at different points of vantage over the entire U. S. A. But that all became past history on March 4, 1933, and it had begun to look like one group in Washington was yet taking their orders from someone until F. D. R. threatened to tear their playhouse down. Then things began to happen, and we are quite pleased with the results up to date. Let the good work continue.

And now we are going to get some minimum wage and maximum hour legislation; also we are going to try to penalize those states that are as yet working the babies. Our own state was the first one to ratify the Child Labor Amendment, so we are in the clear on this one. Some of the most progressive states in the union were unfortunate enough to have reactionary state legislatures. They voted down the Child Labor Amendment, and now we must penalize them for their backwardness in not protecting the children in their states from being exploited.

The A. F. of L. has at last declared war on the C. I. O. One thing is a certainty now. We can go out and fight them in the open. Had the A. F. of L. not taken this stand it is my belief that the C. I. O. would have wrecked the labor movement. There are any number of our own members who think that the C. I. O. is the best way to organize. They seem to forget that only a few short years ago that we were confronted with practically the same kind of an organization, the O. B. U. They put on an organization campaign out here on the coast and for some time it looked serious.

But it only took a short time for most of them that joined it to realize that the O. B. U. (one big union) was only the I. W. W. dressed up in new clothes. The result was obvious. The way they dropped out of that organization was really a sight to see. They faded out of the picture entirely until Lewis, thinking we had forgotten the past, dug the old skeleton up, nursed

it along for awhile, and is now offering it to us again as legitimate. My guess is that the effort has now almost reached its peak. The next couple of months ought to show results, one way or the other.

L. U. No. 18 continues its upward trend. The last four weeks have been busy ones for our two busy agents; in other words, the business manager and his assistant. In the four weeks they have signed up just an even 100 new members. If this kind of work continues a little longer we will grow into a real organization. Good work, Brothers, keep it up.

I surely do miss my good friend and fellow scribe, Brother Bachie, when he misses an issue, and he was quite noticeably missing in the May number. We hope that he is not hospital bound again. He has had his share of bad luck the past few years. I hope his absence is only temporary.

I also notice where Brother Ray S. Williams, of L. U. No. 409, accuses me of being responsible for the former scribe of his L. U. not wanting to act in the capacity of press secretary for another term. I deny all responsibility for this. Brother Gant and I got along fine.

Brothers, did you read those editorials in the last issue of the JOURNAL? If not, go right now and hunt up your JOURNAL and read them. In fact read them two times as they are surely educational.

Would like to comment on more of the things I see in the JOURNAL but space will not permit.

Again thanking the Editor for past favors, will see you again next month.

J. E. HORNE.

L. U. NO. 26, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Editor:

Well, my friends, I see that the Big House—United States Supreme Court—has adjourned for the summer. In a resume of recent decisions we find labor has gained much ground and we must take advantage of these favorable decisions and organize—stabilize our strength—in order to fight back whatever opposition develops in the future.

In these recent labor decisions we find Justices Hughes and Roberts very liberal. It also appears that the President's Court plan may not be necessary. Speaking of our United States Supreme Court Judges, I have had the honor and pleasure of coming in contact with each of them, while employed in the government service at the United States Supreme Court during the 1935-36 term of court. I found Justice Roberts warm-hearted and friendly. He would greet you from a distance with the same friendly manner, and a wave of the hand, as he would were he to meet you face to face. He always has a smile for everyone. His appearance in the corridors would lead any one to believe that he was only an ordinary employee of the court; he makes himself inconspicuous. Here is a little experience I had with him in his office one day. We were at the time rearranging some floor duct outlets, in order to conform with the position of his desk. After the work on these outlets had been completed Justice Roberts, another workman and myself, placed his desk in position. He asked whether or not the desk looked straight, as compared to the walls of the office, and we answered yes. He then stated, in an ordinary tone of voice, "Well, if you say it is straight, it is O.K., but to me it appears as if it were a little out of line." He asked for a rule and measured to the wall from each end of the desk and it happened to be one-eighth of an inch out of square. He then stated he would not dispute the one-

eighth of an inch, for that was as good as perfect. We would term this gentleman, and his associate Justices who have exhibited views favorable to labor, as friends to us. I recite this experience to my readers merely to impress upon you how liberal and flexible a fellow can be if the conditions and circumstances permit. That applies for the benefit of the labor movement as well as for the social welfare of the laboring class.

The boys in Florida—Brother McDonough and McKnew—are doing very, very good, judging from the appearance of some of their work, which was on exhibition. Furthermore, I also believe, after the boys have graduated, they will bring back the neon tube technique and pass it on to those who care to absorb it.

This neon tube work is progressing fast. It is being used, not only for signs, but it will have numerous other uses, such as the lighting of lobbies in theatres, hotels, and apartment houses. We should take advantage of the opportunity and learn the business, thereby placing ourselves in a position to control this work. Good luck to you boys in Florida.

I notice that the Brothers are taking a much greater interest in the activities of the local in the last few meetings. Keep up your spirits and the good work, because after all, as you know, it is our livelihood we must protect.

In behalf of Local Union No. 26, we extend our deepest sympathy to Brother Larry Murphy and family on the death of his wife.

The delegates from Local No. 26 to the Maryland and District of Columbia Federation of Labor Convention were Brother Clement Preller, who served on the resolutions committee, and Brother Tad Holt, who served on the rules committee. These men did a very good job at the convention, as the report records.

VICTOR A. GERARDI.

L. U. NO. 28, BALTIMORE, MD.

Editor:

In the first meeting of the month we learned that the optimism manifested by most of us, as to work and conditions, was a bit premature. There has been but very little improvement to date, in fact, conditions are somewhat aggravated at present due to the fact a number of the Brothers had permits taken up out of town. This, naturally adds to our woes.

At this point we are at a loss to account for the false rumor spread about in some parts of the country that things are booming here. How that report got about we are not in a position to say. Sufficient to say that it is absolutely false. When things do boom here and work is plentiful, Local No. 28 has always notified the various locals when men were needed. We will do the same again when the need arises.

We read the extremely interesting letter of Local No. 40 in reference to the sound equipment rewiring and we found it a report of a wonderful piece of work for which the I. B. E. W. can justly be proud.

Local No. 38 reports a successful organization campaign in the neon field and this is as it should be. It is evident a number of locals are extremely active in this field and are meeting with marked success. This is all the more important at the present time as it will be of great help in possibly taking care of the new graduates from the schools conducted by the I. O.

Local No. 28 still has its neon school going full blast and the boys are doing themselves proud and are turning out some nice specimens. We hope to have a photo of the class in the JOURNAL one of these days.

Unless a local has a number of shops in its territory organized, so as to be able to place graduates from the neon schools, a real concrete plan will have to be worked out to take care of these students. As we see it now, a Brother comes out of school with the knowledge of tube bending and maybe pumping, at his command. He lacks speed which is essential in the commercial field. He goes to work with the tools in the building trades, his learning, for lack of practice, gets away from him, thus his past efforts and learning get lost to the Brotherhood. We, that is the writer, have a plan in mind which we will unfold to our organizations and hope that it proves practical. If it does, we will inform through these columns the interested locals. At any rate we consider the subject very important, in fact, too important to pass over lightly. It is worthy of serious consideration.

At the meeting we were greeted with a loud noise and upon approaching closely we were aware it came from Johnny Rayner's shirt. Was it loud? It all but disturbed the meeting. Johnny has some plausible alibi, maybe his wife bought it to trace him when he gets lost in the field hunting something wild, whether it be animals, snakes or cats.

Pete Heffner asks that he be remembered to Bachie, scribe of No. 211.

Brother Sauner, who generally is too reserved to make any comment at any time, was quite happy or should we say noisy, at the meeting. There were two reasons for this, one of these is that the said Brother resents fiercely the fact that he was not included in our last letter about the boys going out hunting for stuffed deer somewhere down South. Brother Sauner says he was the instigator of this unique hunt and wants all to know about it. No, he didn't stuff the deer. He might have shot it or was he shot, ask the boys in on the hunt? Was he still shot at the meeting?

Local No. 28's Beau Brummels now con-

sist of Clayton Burch and Harvey Stolley. Were they dressed and well groomed and sleeked down or were they, at the last meet?

George Trigg of No. 349 again honored us with his presence together with Brother Chris Fagen of the same local. It takes very little to make George happy. Little of what asks Ed Garmatz? He knows, the big Sap.

Incidentally Garmatz, as one of the delegates to the convention of the Maryland State and District of Columbia Federation of Labor, made his report and it was quite newsy.

We note where Brother Vic Gerardi mentioned us in his last letter and we wish to acknowledge his acknowledgment of us, or are we getting too polite for a wire jerker? Not working at the present in or out of your jurisdiction, Vic, we don't have much comment to make.

Is Brother Beech still quacking along with the duck (duct) saw? We kind of miss the music. Too bad the gang kind of lost its picturesque characters such as Buck Miller, Slim Manuel and Bert Unsold. Oh, well, so it goes.

R. S. ROSEMAN.

L. U. NO. 39, CLEVELAND, OHIO

Editor:

What has come into the labor movement in America? and what is going to be the outcome of all this wrangling? I am greatly concerned about what can happen to the entire movement unless there is some degree of co-operation and unanimity among the warring factions.

There can be no argument with the worker in his God-given right to associate himself with some organization or brotherhood or whatever name you may call it, to procure for himself a substantial living wage that will place him one step ahead of the animal that only works for the bite he



One of the prized photographs in our old album collection. This shows the Washington office of the Brotherhood of the older day (about 1905) on the site of the present Washington Hotel in the Capital City. The office soon after moved to Springfield, Ill. It has now been returned to the nation's capital. Left to right, standing: Peter Collins (deceased), George A. Neal (deceased), Stanley Nathanson, secretary to F. J. McNulty. Sitting: William F. Kelly, Harry W. Sherman, Henry C. Oliver (deceased), F. J. McNulty (deceased), Charles Burke (deceased).

FRATERNITY OF THE AIR

(Copyright)

Boys, here is our growing list of I. B. E. W. amateur radio stations:

FRATERNITY GROWS BY COMMUNICATION

BRUCE H. GANOUNG
W8IYL

1963 KC	H. E. Owen	Angola, N. Y.	W7 AKO	Kenneth Strachn	Billings, Mont.
2 K D Y	Morris Lieberman	Brooklyn, N. Y.	W7 B H W	H. A. Aggerbeck	Tolt, Wash.
9 B D T	Richard Carle	Terre Haute, Ind.	W7 C P Y	R. Rex Roberts	Roundup, Mont.
N2 H Z J	Walter G. Germann	New York City	W7 C T	Les Crouter	Butte, Mont.
N6 I A H	S. E. Hyde	Los Angeles, Calif.	W7 D X Q	Al Eckes	Miles City, Mont.
N7 B E H	Norman Arnold	Seattle, Wash.	W7 D X Z	Frank C. Pratt	Tacoma, Wash.
W1 A G I	W. C. Nielson	Newport, R. I.	W7 E Q M	Albert W. Beck	Big Sandy, Mont.
W1 D G W	Melvin I. Hill	W. Springfield, Mass.	W7 F G S	C. A. Gray	Walla Walla, Wash.
W1 F J A	Frank W. Lavery	Somerville, Mass.	W7 F G Z	Walter Partlow	Great Falls, Mont.
W1 I N P	Eugene G. Warner	East Hartford, Conn.	W7 F L	Geoffrey A. Woodhouse	Wolf Creek, Mont.
W1 I Y T	Henry Molleur	Dracut, Mass.	W7 F M G	F. E. Parker	Rockport, Wash.
W2 A M B	Fred W. Huff	Woodbridge, N. J.	W7 F W B	J. Howard Smith	Wenatchee, Wash.
W2 B F L	Anthony J. Samaliois	Elizabeth, N. J.	W7 G G	Geo. D. Crockett, Sr.	Milwaukie, Oreg.
W2 B Q B	William E. Kind	Bronx, N. Y. C.	W7 I I	Sumner W. Ostrom	Milwaukie, Oreg.
W2 C A D	Paul A. Ward	Newark, N. J.	W7 S Q	James E. Williss	Dieringer, Wash.
W2 D X K	Irving Megeff	Brooklyn, N. Y.	W8 A C B	Raymond Jelinek	Detroit, Mich.
W2 G A M	R. L. Petrusek, Jr.	Newark, N. J.	W8 A N B	Carl P. Goetz	Hamilton, Ohio
W2 G I Y	John C. Muller	Bronx, N. Y. C.	W8 A V L	E. W. Watton	Rochester, N. Y.
W2 H F J	R. L. Petrusek, Jr.	Newark, N. J.	W8 D H Q	Harold C. Whitford	Hornell, N. Y.
W2 H H A	Seymour Meld	New York City	W8 D I	E. E. Hertz	Cleveland, Ohio
W2 H Q W	Jack Krinsky	Brooklyn, N. Y.	W8 D M E	Charles J. Heiser	Auburn, N. Y.
W2 H Z X	Joseph Trupiano	Brooklyn, N. Y.	W8 E D R	W. O. Beck	Toledo, Ohio
W2 I P R	S. Kokinchak	Yonkers, N. Y.	W8 G H X	H. E. Owen	Angola, N. Y.
W2 S M	James E. Johnston	New York, N. Y.	W8 I Y L	Bruce H. Ganoung	Olean, N. Y.
W3 J B	William N. Wilson	Philadelphia, Pa.	W8 K C L	Charles J. Heiser	Auburn, N. Y.
W4 R O E	C. T. Lee	Birmingham, Ala.	W8 L Q T	J. H. Melvin	Rochester, N. Y.
W4 B S Q	S. L. Hicks	Birmingham, Ala.	W8 M C J	Albert S. Arkle	Weston, W. Va.
W4 C H B	R. W. Pratt	Memphis, Tenn.	W8 O D X	Archie Williams	Toledo, Ohio
W4 C Y L	C. W. Dowd, Sr.	Wetumpka, Ala.	W9 B R Y	Maurice N. Nelson	Rockford, Ill.
W4 D H P	Albert R. Keyser	Birmingham, Ala.	W9 B X G	F. N. Reichenecker	Kansas City, Kans.
W4 D L W	Harry Hill	Savannah, Ga.	W9 C C K	John J. Noonan	Chicago, Ill.
W4 J Y	I. J. Jones	Birmingham, Ala.	W9 D B Y	Kenneth G. Alley	Marion, Ill.
W4 L O	L. C. Kron	Birmingham, Ala.	W9 D M Z	Clarence Kraus	Kansas City, Kans.
W4 S E	C. M. Gray	Birmingham, Ala.	W9 E N V	G. G. Fordyce	Waterloo, Iowa
W5 A B Q	Gerald Morgan	San Antonio, Texas	W9 E R U	Eugene A. Hubbell	Rockford, Ill.
W5 A S D	Frank A. Finger	Farmington, Ark.	W9 E Z O	Vernon E. Lloyd	Rockford, Ill.
W5 B H O	D. H. Calk	Houston, Texas	W9 G V Y	E. O. Schuman	Chicago, Ill.
W5 C A P	William L. Canze	San Antonio, Texas	W9 H N R	Geo. E. Herschbach	Granite City, Ill.
W5 E A R	Carl G. Schrader	Pine Bluff, Ark.	W9 J P J	F. N. Stephenson	Waterloo, Iowa
W5 E I	F. H. Ward	Houston, Texas	W9 M E L	Harold S. (Mel) Hart	Chicago, Ill.
W5 E X Y	H. R. Fees	Oklahoma City, Okla.	W9 N Y D	Elmer Zitzman	Roxana, Ill.
W5 E Y G	L. M. Reed	Oklahoma City, Okla.	W9 P N H	Frank Riggs	Rockford, Ill.
W5 F G C	Milton T. Lyman	Corpus Christi, Texas	W9 R B M	Ernest O. Bertrand	Kansas City, Mo.
W5 F G Q	H. M. Rhodus	San Antonio, Texas	W9 R C N	Darrel C. Priest	Jeffersonville, Ind.
W5 F L F	Joe E. Waite	Albuquerque, N. Mex.	W9 R R X	Bob J. Adair	Midlothian, Ill.
W5 J C	J. B. Rives	San Antonio, Texas	W9 R Y F	S. V. Jennings	New Albany, Ind.
W6 A O R	Francis M. Sarver	Los Angeles, Calif.	W9 S	Frank Smith	Waterloo, Iowa
W6 A S Z	Earle Lyman	Long Beach, Calif.	W9 S M F	Albert H. Waters	Alton, Ill.
W6 C R M	William H. Johnson	Lynwood, Calif.	W9 S O O	Harry V. Eyring	Kansas City, Mo.
W6 D D P	John H. Barnes	Pacific Beach, Calif.	W9 U R V	S. F. Johnson	Chicago, Ill.
W6 E V	Lester P. Hammond	Hollywood, Calif.	W9 V B F	John Morrall	Chicago, Ill.
W6 F W M	Victor B. Appel	Los Angeles, Calif.	W9 V L M	Harold Fleshman	St. Joseph, Mo.
W6 G F I	Roy Meadows	Los Angeles, Calif.	W9 V X M	J. F. Sheneman	Somers, Ky.
W6 H L K	Charles A. Noyes	Beverly Hills, Calif.	W9 Y M F	A. G. Roberts	Chicago, Ill.
W6 H L X	Frank A. Maher	Los Angeles, Calif.	W9 Y W T	Garnet J. Grayson	Chicago, Ill.
W6 H O B	Rudy Rear	Las Vegas, Nev.			
W6 I A H	S. E. Hyde	Los Angeles, Calif.			
W6 I B X	Barney E. Land	Hollywood, Calif.			
W6 L L J	Damon D. Barrett	Los Angeles, Calif.			
W6 L R S	Ralph F. Koch	Los Angeles, Calif.			
W6 M G N	Thomas M. Catish	Fresno, Calif.			
W6 N A V	Kenneth Price	San Diego, Calif.			
			VE3 A H Z	Thomas Yates	Beaverdams, Ont.
			VE3 G K	Sid Burnett	Toronto, Ont.
			VE4 A B M	E. K. Watson	Lethbridge, Alta.
			VE4 E O	W. R. Savage	Lethbridge, Alta.

Canada



Local Union Sells Craftmanship By Radio

"Marching Along Together" should be a good theme song for labor during these critical days, and it is somewhat gratifying to know that the electrical workers in Rochester have been doing just that during recent years. Of course, I don't mean by that that we are "sitting on top of the world" or that we have the full co-operation we would like, either from the contractors or some of our own members, but, as in every organization, there will be found some slackers.

As we read the daily papers we can fully understand the importance of labor, for labor today is in the headlines, conspicuous both on the so-called industrial and political fronts.

The electrical workers here in Rochester have done themselves proud in both these spheres. We enjoy the honor and respect of the entire labor movement and also the general public.

We believe that the day has arrived when labor must measure up to its responsibilities in every respect. Therefore, our local has again distinguished itself as a pioneer on what we might call the "sales front," being the first local union in this part of the state to enter the air waves selling safe and fine craftsmanship of union electricians to the public, thanks to our esteemed Brother, Gordon Brown, owner of Station WSAY. We cannot in words express our gratitude for his most generous co-operation in practically turning over his entire studio to us without any charge whatsoever. Such generosity is indeed rare, but in the case of WSAY seems quite natural, since WSAY has always been most active in aiding any plan which is of interest to the civic body. Also, as president of Local No. 86, I want to thank all the Brothers participating in this enterprise for their untiring and ceaseless efforts to make this undertaking a success and also I wish to thank the boys of WSAY who are working with us so helpfully.

For the information of those of our local members and the Brotherhood in general, I will briefly outline the nature of these broadcasts:

The committee in charge of these broadcasts secures from the Rochester Fire Department records of the most spectacular fires occurring in Rochester during the past history of the department. From these records they write stories which are dramatized over the air. The cast of characters participating are all members of our local union, and incidentally, at the conclusion of each broadcast is nicely pointed out the dangers of defective wiring resulting from poor workmanship and materials, together with the satisfaction and safety of union electricians, who represent finer craftsmanship.

The boys are doing a wonderful job and our local is being highly commended by city officials, officials of the fire department and many prominent citizens.

It is indeed thrilling to know that on Sunday afternoon at five o'clock when the snappy martial music of "The Fire Patrol" begins over Station WSAY, every wire-jerker and his family pull up their chairs to the radios and in every fire house intense interest is displayed; and in thousands of homes they know that the electrical workers are on the air. The clanging of gongs, the screaming of sirens, the crackling of flames, thrilling rescues . . . excitement . . . fascinate and hold them to the end.

I would like to request all union men in the proximity of Rochester to co-operate with us by sending in your comments regarding these broadcasts, either critical or otherwise. It will help immensely.

EDWARD A. CONNELL,
President L. U. No. 86.

eats, and a place of shelter while not working.

I wonder if the present day ills can rightfully be laid at the door of the parent organization in the American labor movement? The large employers of labor can check upon their past sins in their treatment of their workers. Their high priced attorneys found all the loop holes in the law, even to being elected to those law-making bodies, so they could serve their employers with first-hand legal instruments so that they could continue to exploit the workers. Wrong it was, but legally correct, so to say.

I am in complete accord with the unionization of such industries as the automotive trade, the steel workers, the textile industry, and all down the line, but while we're about it I wonder if it is good policy to tear down the old structure and wipe out all that has been accomplished in the past 50 years? There is no question about it that the organization could be somewhat improved and that it was by no means infallible, but what is going to be the reaction? After all, can anyone deny that the real liberals in the labor movement were the product of the parent body? and they are not willing to see it frittered away, especially in frenzy or the heated passion of those who would tear down any and everything in order to gain their objective.

I am not criticizing the organizing of those industries previously mentioned, for, as a union member I have contributed my support to the complete unionization of those who toil and who earn their bread by their labor, whether it be office or factory worker.

The point of argument is this, it matters not so much to the worker what the name of the organization is in getting the reform he seeks, and is entitled to, but the method in getting it is of most concern, and when he has it, will it be a mere sham or a permanent fixture?

I do not think that the new movement is a panacea for all the ills of the laborer or will it expedite matters to rush pell mell into accepting any and everything that comes along. I am still skeptical and thoroughly convinced that a union man is unlike a mushroom, they don't grow over night. As the writer sees it, nothing valuable can be lost by taking a little time, for maybe in haste the whole labor movement may have cause for regret and their objective be frustrated. To my way of thinking no good can come from a divided union movement in this country, or any other for that matter.

JOSEPH E. ROACH.

L. U. NO. 53, KANSAS CITY, MO.

Editor:

Many of the Brothers of Local No. 53 are very much happier tonight than they were a week ago. There must be a reason and there is a reason. Local No. 53 appointed a committee consisting of Brothers Cloughley, Stapleton, Schlee and Swenson (the Swede) to meet with James D. Donovan, manager of production and distribution of the Board of Public Utilities. Due to the illness of Mr. Donovan, the committee was unable to meet him for several weeks, but as soon as he returned a meeting was held and the very best of results were obtained, and we hereby take our hats off to James D. Donovan and the committee. The following results were obtained after quite a lengthy get-together:

	Per hour
Line foremen	\$1.32
Linemen	1.12
Helpers86
Plant foremen	1.22
Plant wiremen	1.05
Truck drivers75

I want to say one thing, it is too bad we cannot get a raise every month, for the reason that the meeting was to full capacity, with Brothers Delaney, Burkrey and many others taking standing room. I certainly approve these kind of meetings; it just goes to show you that if you have the right thing to offer that men are like fish. They bite if the bait looks just right.

Just a line to the pension department. It won't be long before Brother Odell will slap you with his credentials for the \$40 per. He is still going strong as No. 1 trouble man for the department. "Whispering Willie" has very little to say, as usual, when his wife is with him, but can he bark after he leaves his place of abode?

Might state that Brother Stapleton, who has been in the employ of the department for 25 years, less service due to the World War, made a very frank statement that he had been on every committee in regard to increased wages since the department started and that he in his mind thought he should be retired as far as wage committees are concerned. His request, however, was not considered by the members of the local. "Blue-Foot Joe" also had a few remarks to make in regard to being a member of any committee that might be appointed.

Jack Wade, foreman of one of the heavy gangs, still cuts his tobacco thin and rolls his pants almost to his knees, but a better scout was never born.

Brother J. G. Adams still has the old line bull and is performing his duties by patrolling the high lines looking for cracked insulators, etc.

Have put a few men to work in the last few weeks, but the gangs are full up now. We are waiting to hear from Independence, Mo., in regard to an increase in wages. From what we learn they have a mayor there that runs the town and he is in favor of doing as good if not better than someone else, so it won't be long till the Brothers there will get a raise.

There seems to be more hustle among the boys in regards to organizing the non-members and very good results are being obtained. However, they will have to keep going for there is still room for improvement.

Brother D. C. Mosby saw fit to take on a rib, and was very happily married the last day of April. The day of the wedding the Lord presented him with a new mule colt, which he gladly gave to his bride, Mrs. Dora Mosby. They were very well accompanied by yours truly, with no legs at all, and D. C., being short just one pin and one fin; however, everything turned out as expected, everyone very happy about the event, especially the bride and groom.

The Board of Public Utilities is building a new substation and a \$2,000,000 extension to the best municipal plant in the U. S. A. Work will proceed in quick order. Stove range service and installation is going forward at a rapid rate, due to the low rates in existence here. We are also extending lines in the rural districts, due to good management of the department.

Just a word about radio; we have all trucks equipped with two-way sets, so a call via radio brings instant response from any gang truck we put out a call for; trouble cars all have one-way sets. A call for any trouble car brings a call by phone direct to the office in a few minutes and he is immediately sent to the scene of the trouble, depending on which district they are assigned to.

Bill Burkrey, our financial secretary, is very busy checking loads on the various transformers. He always has more books in his pockets than a horse has hair, and

believe me, each book has a certain significance to him.

SCHONE.

L. U. NO. 73, SPOKANE, WASH.

Editor:

I will agree with Brother C. S. Wiess, of Local B-1004, that radio should be the eighth wonder of the world, but I am afraid that the Grand Coulee Dam, of Washington, will be known as such.

My first reaction was rather a sense of disappointment on my visit to the Grand Coulee Dam. The federal engineers have provided a splendid observation point on the south side and about 200 feet above the river. Out of the way, out of danger, yet near enough to get a bird's-eye view, not only of the dam, but of the Columbia River up and down stream for miles. A lady in our party exclaimed, "It is not as large as I thought it would be." While thinking about this unexpected phrase, my gaze fell upon a big dredge coming into the bay on the down stream side of the dam near the Vista Point, which appeared to be about 10 feet long and six feet wide. Not until then did I realize that this dredge was the one I had seen under construction three years ago. Then the project began to assume its real proportions and I began to grasp the realization of what is being done.

The Grand Coulee Dam will have a length of 4,200 feet, a height of 550 feet, a width at the base of 500 feet, a width at the crest of 32 feet and a spillway of 1,654 feet. The dam will create a reservoir extending to the Canadian boundary, a distance of 151 miles; and on each side of the river will be constructed a power house 765 feet long and 292 feet high. The capacity of the power plant will be 2,700,000 horsepower, 50 per cent larger than the Boulder Dam (largest in the world). The electricity can be sold for 2½ mills per kilowatt hour for the firm power; secondary power can be sold at one-half of 1 mill per kilowatt hour.

The Grand Coulee Dam is not a million miles from nowhere. Despite its rugged and almost wilderness setting, it is 92 miles from Spokane and 100 miles from Wenatchee. It has a railroad connection and several highways pass through the construction area. Grand Coulee Dam was the attraction to 200,000 tourists during the year 1936. Lectures are given daily at the observation point during tourist season. This project has been the goal of the people of Washington for over 30 years. When completed it will irrigate 1,200,000 acres of what has been designated many times as the finest body of undeveloped land in the world, unproductive and of little value in its present arid state.

The dam, in a way, is a two-part structure. An immense coffer dam has been built out from the south shore to about the stream center, which diverted the river from its old bed. This portion of the dam is completed to sufficient height that the coffer dam has been built from the north shore to the center and diverted the river through the gates of the completed structure. Inside of this coffer dam they are excavating to bedrock 180 feet below the surface and erecting the forms for the dam foundation. Looking from the Vista Point the fleet of trucks and trailers looks like a little boy's 15 cent miniatures when he spreads them on the floor. But the case isn't so. Some of the trailers have 32 wheels each and being pulled by a tractor, haul 30 yards of earth at one load.

When one adjusts himself, there are many outstanding features to claim his at-

tention. Towering high above are gigantic structural steel towers supporting the largest conveyor in the world. The belt on the conveyor is five feet wide and capable of handling 1,000,000 cubic yards of gravel every 24 hours. There are sky-scraping cement mixers in which the sand, gravel and cement are dumped by the car load.

When the dam is completed the water used for irrigation will have to be lifted 200 feet. This will be done by a pumping plant consisting of 12 units of 16,000 second-foot capacity each. These units will be driven by motors of 62,500 horsepower each.

These are only a very few reasons why I think Grand Coulee Dam should be termed the eighth wonder of the world.

M. RUZILA.

L. U. NO. 103, BOSTON, MASS.

Editor:

Local No. 103 and its "prep school" still go merrily on. The contractors and the citizens of our city will soon come to the realization that the union electrical workers of Boston will continue to do their share in giving to the public all that is humanly possible, in the way of proper and safe installation of electrical work.

Recently the writer, via the WORKER, brought to the attention of the Brotherhood, what we, here in Boston, were attempting to do to further educate our membership in advanced electrical training. Accompanying this letter are a few pictures which were taken at our school. We firmly believe that these pictures give you some idea as to the large field we are covering.

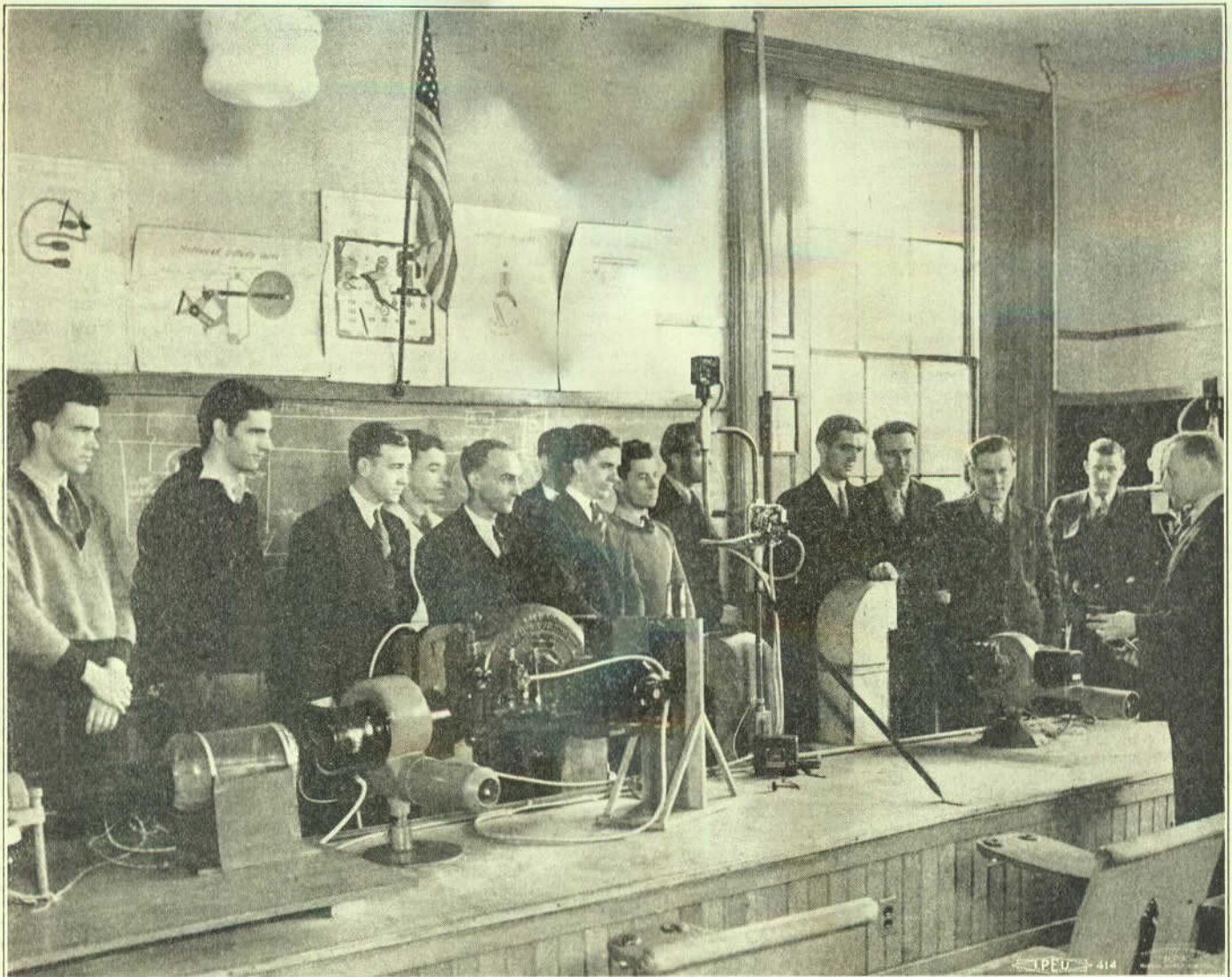
While you read this letter the school will have closed its doors for the summer months but we are looking forward with much pleasure to the new subjects to be taken up in the fall.

The officers of the local union are making great strides in co-operation with the Boston school department, headed by our coordinator, Brother R. N. Marginot, to make possible the erection of a neon tube section in the school. "Marge" deserves a great deal of credit for the progress already made by the school. Words are not adequate to do real justice to not only the equipment at our disposal, but to the patience and skill employed by our instructors. While compiling a list of the names of the instructors, which, incidentally, was published in the April issue, I deeply regret that I omitted the name of Brother Martin Keane. Brother Keane is instructor of code radio and mathematics and all who have had the pleasure of his instruction will testify to his fine teaching ability. The local will never regret the steps taken, with reference to the school.

The sign industry in Boston, for a number of years, has been quite a bone of contention. Recently Business Manager Bill Doyle and Assistant Business Manager Ed Carroll, have been working night and day, including Sundays, to bring about a settlement by organizing the industry, which we expect will be satisfactory to all concerned.

Local No. 103 is very fortunate in having one of its members, Brother Bill Horneman, as the labor adjuster of the WPA, as many of our members who have found it necessary to go to his office for adjustment of their particular needs, will testify. The writer has, on numerous occasions, met many of the boys who have been loud in their praise of the fine way Bill has handled their many difficulties. "Nice going, Bill," and we are convinced that you will keep up the good work.

Most of us from time to time have witnessed men of great courage stand up and take it, without flinching. The officers of



Brother Perry and one of his classes in oil burner construction and theory, and air conditioning and refrigeration.

the local had the opportunity recently to witness a member of No. 103 display a brand of fortitude such as seldom presents itself. I refer to none other than Financial Secretary Jack Regan. Jack underwent a severe mouth and jaw operation at a time when his services in the interest of the local were sorely needed. Leaving his home, against the advice of his doctor, Jack put in his appearance before a battery of tough lawyers and with the other officers waged the fight to a successful conclusion. "Hats off" to Regan, a man who has what it takes.

Good wishes from the City of Schools.

JOSEPH A. SLATTERY.

L. U. NO. 177, JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

Editor:

Our correspondent seems to have a habit of waiting for something to happen before driving himself to the task of keeping the good name of this L. U. in the public eye. This time, as the time approaches for closing date on copy, the correspondent is either "fishin'" or too busy to attend to this little detail—so here am I again, pinch hitting for him.

The occasion of this letter is something that happens once in a great many years in this or any other local union, and this time we held a double barreled celebration. On the 18th of May, A.D., 1900, Local No. 28, of Baltimore, initiated a "young sprout" by

the name of Louis M. Barnes, Card No. 4631. On May 18, A.D., 1937, Local Union No. 177 had the pleasure of the presence of this member, who has called Jacksonville "home", for more than 20 years, and to make the evening one of extreme pleasure for every member, Brother Barnes was placed in the chair to administer the obligation to 35 new members who had been secured during the preceding two weeks. As a fitting climax to the celebration, President Whitehouse, on behalf of the entire membership, presented Brother Barnes with a gold Elgin watch which bore the inscription, "Presented to L. M. Barnes commemorating the 37th year of membership in the I. B. E. W., by Local Union 177."

Following the presentation Brother Barnes responded with a talk that was timely and the words of advice from an "oldtimer," were of great benefit to the new members.

The women's auxiliary, which meets also on the same nights, were on hand with the "refreshments," which followed the business meeting, and we learn that they, too, are planning a drive for members among the wives and daughters of the new members. This class initiation just about winds up the work of organizing in the electrical contracting field, and those seven journeymen who failed to "get in under the wire," must feel pretty lonesome now. The employees in the contracting field are now 99

per cent plus again for the first time in 16 years and it is good to see the new, and some of the old, faces back in the meeting hall. We are attending conferences with our employers for a raise in wages to the former scale of \$1.25 per hour and expect to announce before the next JOURNAL goes to press that our objective has been accomplished.

At this time all members are working and the prospects are brighter than for many years for a continuation of the revival of the building of homes. There is much activity at the Beach, where we have been sending all the surplus help and it looks like a profitable year for both the contractors and the men there. An announcement in the past few days was to the effect that Jacksonville will get a paper pulp mill after all, and without any help from the city fathers. We are also within about 20 miles of the site of the Fernandina plant of the National Container Corp., and work is under way now on the sub-structure. Brother Ferrell, business manager of the Savannah local union, was a visitor Sunday and advised that the International, through Representative Jacks, had signed an agreement with the company erecting the Savannah plant. It is expected that some of the men from there will be moved onto the jobs further south, so any one contemplating making a move should consult with the writer or Brother Ferrell of No. 508.

Bear in mind that Jacksonville is working under a license ordinance and any one who is not a practical mechanic and thoroughly familiar with the N. E. Code, would have difficulty in securing work. We are able to man everything so far, and while we have no "fence around the town," members might save themselves trouble and expense by writing or wiring before they move in.

E. C. VALENTINE,
Business Manager.

L. U. NO. 211, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. Editor:

Idle moments' musings: Wonder what kind of heat was turned on the Supreme Court? With the coronation over it will be a relief when the world's greatest sap and America's champion golddigger finally get married and fall off the front pages. We have been wondering how the poverty stricken Welsh miners and others in the same financial fix, can reconcile the pomp and splendor of the coronation with their own straitened circumstances. Five million is boo-coo jack in any man's langwidge, eh, wot?

But speaking of the English duke just reminds me of the tough luck that our own Duke of Toledo experienced lately and it is our wish that in the future Lady Luck will treat him more kindly.

The sad ending of the Hindenburg should teach the Germans a much needed lesson, in so far as proving to them that they are not infallible either in the construction or operating of the giant Zepps. Their attitude towards us, when we lost our great ships, was that of haughty superiority.

You all have heard of the curbstone and vest pocket contractors, but we have one here who maintains his shop in an Austin. And speaking of contractors: We are having the annual spring flurry and mechanics of all kinds are scarce as hens' teeth. In another month most of them will be working for Street and Walker. Such is life in a seashore resort.

When our business manager asked "Gimpy-Leg" Schultz if he wanted to go on an out-of-town job he agreed, but during the night he suddenly developed a charley horse er sumpin'. But he done forgot just which leg to limp about on, so favored first one and then the tother. Hence the new cognomen.

Here's one for your recipe book: A most delectable dish, codfish tongues and cheeks, rolled in egg and bread crumbs, fried like an oyster in deep fat. For a side dish get yourself a pound of schmear case and a half pint of sour cream, mixed together thoroughly and if you don't say them thar is the finest eatenins, I'll give myself up.

Three of our younger members are attending the neon tube school in Florida, English, Forbes and Morretti. All very good men and a credit to this outfit. With the additional knowledge acquired down there we hope to be able to successfully combat the few scab neon firms who have been a pain in the neck for the past several years. We also wish to thank the I. O. for making it possible for the members of the Brotherhood to attend the school. It is one of the finest, if not the finest, things that any International Office has accomplished to date.

Very glad to learn that our old friend "Casey," is not dead but for the love of Mike, don't never show him the picture of the power-line-trouble shooter in the Camel cigarette ad, else the old timer will die of mortification. I s'pose you got a load of it and did you pipe the canvas gloves and the way that bird was wearing his pliers?? Man, dear, he's good, 200 short circuits a

day and he cleared them all up. Wotta man. Nerts. Perhaps Casey will say, "Tis an insult to me intelligence."

During the first week in April we were called upon to mourn the passing of two of our oldest members, Bill Ulmer and Frank Vermilya. Both had splendid records and left a host of sorrowing friends.

Edward "Pop" Martin, Sr., the Grand Old Man of this outfit, became our first pensioner on April first and we all felt that something had to be done about that. So on May 7, 160 of the lads and lassies, mothers and etcetera, sat down to a testimonial dinner given in honor of Pop and the lovely little lady who has been his sparring partner for the past 42 years.

Like most visiting firemen we had a sea food platter that wasn't a bit hard to take. However, the waitresses done forgot that fish generally calls for water, presuming, we suspect, that electricians only use water for bathing purposes. But there was plenty of liquid nourishment both soft and otherwise so nobody needed to go thirsty.

The room was appropriately decorated with a midnight blue back-drop with huge silvered letters, L. U. No. 211, oil paintings of Brother and Mrs. Martin and last but not least his service or union record, 1893-1937. Through the courtesy of one of the piers we were entertained while eating by a string orchestra and later in the evening the talent from one of the larger nite-klubs did their stuff. Pop received a handsome set of resolutions, while Mrs. Martin was the recipient of a mighty useful as well as ornamental gift from the local. But had I had charge of securing her gift, I surely would have gotten her a solid silver, gold-lined "coffee-bowl."

To me the finest bit of the entire evening was the 100 per cent attendance of the whole "dam" Martin family, consisting of three sons and four daughters, all married and each had their respective husband and wife along. No apology is forthcoming for the above "dam" as that adjective is being borrowed from a speech made on a later date by Eddie Martin, Jr. Never had any brothers or sisters and have always sort of envied those so blessed.

Next Sunday, May 30, the ocean will be officially unlocked when a small detail of life guards go on duty. Each succeeding week-end will see the force increased until July 1 the entire personnel, about 80, will be on duty. It can't come too soon for your Atlantic City correspondent. In the summer afternoons we can loll on the strand and watch the latest fashions go by. (and that reminds me, we never did see any of those rubber bathing suits split) and in the evenings we get the cool breezes on the pier. Yowsuh, life isn't a bit bad after all is said and done, eh wot?

It has been a long time since we have heard from either The Copyist or Holly and if a letter don't soon materialize there is going to be hell to tell the captain. So a word to the wise should be sufficient. Both are very clever with either the typewriter or in longhand but are real hard to get started, and should be residents of that country below the border, where the pass word is "Manana, amigo, manana."

You all have heard of frost bitten ears but it remained for me, a bathing veteran of 26 summers, to get the tip of the right ear sunburned. By-golly, it burned so badly last night that I'd a sworn it was on fire. Three of us have been working outdoors for the past week on a new amusement "gyp-joint" and old Phoebe has done her stuff to a fare-thee-well. The first two days we were real he-men, but for the past two we have been satisfied to wear the shirt sleeves rolled DOWN, and that ain't no kiddin'. Ask "Scottie" Cameron, he knows.

Well, that's all there is, there hain't no more. Voice from the bedroom, "Thank the Lord for that, mebbeso I can get to sleep now."

Kindest personal regards to yo-all and hoping to see you on the pier this season I'll be signing off.

BACHIE.

L. U. NO. 245, TOLEDO, OHIO

Editor:

June again, the month of blushing brides and contracts, yet both a necessity. I hope that when you members read this that you will be enjoying the best of conditions under our new agreement and will be planning your vacation. At the time of this writing, May 20, our wage committee has had three meetings with the officials of the Toledo Edison Co., in regard to our new contract, and reports progress. Oh, yes, fellows, don't let me forget to tell you about the annual gathering of the clan. Our chief, Henry L. Doherty, had a birthday recently and to celebrate such an occasion has always been looked forward to with keen interest, for always before a good time was had by all.

So a large crowd gathered at an appointed time and place expecting the usual frolic, smoker followed by a good dinner, entertainment and refreshments, but everything this year was substituted. First, our admission was substituted with a higher carrying charge. Then the usual union orchestra was replaced with one that has always been popular in the dining room where this affair was held, the Chamber of Commerce. The waitresses, which by the way, did a wonderful job of serving, did not display the button of the waitresses' union.

Our usual program arranged for entertainment purposes was substituted by one of those long, boring talks by the preacher who didn't know what ocean he was on. But drinking water was plentiful, so a good time was had by all (that stayed home). But it was no disappointment, for when did labor as a group, social or otherwise, ever get a break from the Chamber of Commerce?

But enough of that! Let's go next year; maybe our new committee will select a more suitable place.

Away out there in the service building is a department that is deserving of mention and here goes—the lamp department. For awhile looked as though they were going bad in their membership. Several stewards were tried and did the best they could, due to the hours that the different shifts work. Interest and arrearages in dues were increasing dangerously. Then came one man to the front and said: "We have met the enemy and they are ours," or was that Perry said that? Anyway, Brother Torrence (Knobby) Barrows got into the collar and said to these slipping members, "Pay day at this window; all dues gladly accepted. Office hours from Monday until Saturday and no extra charges for night calls." In a few short weeks General Barrows had brought his regiment up to fighting strength, with but one slacker in the entire department. Corbett is the name, so volunteer your services as recruiting officers and help "Knobby" enlist this one stray sheep and get him into the fold and watch your steward strut—and rightfully.

And speaking of strutting, don't look now, but sometime watch Ed Holland. Ed worked in single harness until quite late in life, then decided to try double harness, so just a few years ago became a husband, and very recently added one more title to his name, that of father. Both the mother and babe are in perfect health and are doing

fine. I hope that none of you boys disillusion Ed by telling him that becoming a father was practiced by men over thousands of years ago. Good luck, Mother and Baby Holland!

And now, Brothers, it is my duty as press secretary to report the sudden departure of our esteemed friend and Brother, Bert Travis. Bert leaves lots of friends who mourn his loss and the entire membership bears with me in extending our sympathy to the family of our dear Brother. (See memoriam page.)

Harold Miller, of 37 Kruger Drive, Toledo, Ohio, informs me that through some error the JOURNAL has been discontinued. Please see that this name is again placed on your mailing list. Thank you. Also some changes: Earl E. Debow, from 617 Highland Ave. to 3707 Hazelhurst Ave., Toledo, Ohio; E. H. Wandtke, from 674 Howland Ave., Toledo, Ohio, to 1312 Idaho St., Toledo, Ohio.

Boyd Evans, formerly known as the keeper of the bees, has recently been putting in his spare time around Emil Schwandt's farm. Potatoes, plus sandy soil, is the attraction, I understand. Chet James has also turned to the soil for potato production. Jimmy English has agreed to furnish the bugs for his potatoes. Ellsworth Wingard has quit fishing since the law confiscated his favorite net. James Roberts has turned earth for the erection of his new home. Among the upper lips that have been spring cleaned and renovated are those of Nelson Sasse, Earl Bauder and Pogy Martin. And, oh, yes; Mike Pitney shaved his. Now when White Hoover follows these men's example that will place Charlie Kesler back in his former position as the only one in the line department with tie wires on his lip.

EDWARD E. DUKESHIRE.

L. U. NO. 325, BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

Editor:

This month I have some news. Local No. 325 has a signed agreement with all Binghamton electrical contractors hiring union labor. This important step has taken place after years of effort on the part of our officers and members and is the first time in the history of Local No. 325 that we have had other than a verbal agreement.

To accomplish this it was necessary for some hard work by our executive board, who had full authority to handle the matter, and by each and every Brother who was called upon to sacrifice his earnings for a four-day period during negotiations.

Our new agreement, calling for an increase from \$1 to \$1.25 for a journeyman, a signed agreement and a graduated scale for helpers, was sent to the contractors on February 1, 1937, to be returned not later than May 1, 1937. Upon hearing one way or another from them by April 26, our regular meeting night, our executive committee was authorized to try to obtain a joint meeting with the contractors between this date and April 30 at which time a special meeting was called. On this date our board reported that they had met the contractors and had reached no agreement. The only offer received was to continue under our present wage scale and nothing more. At this time a motion was made and seconded that our executive board have full authority to meet again with the contractors and try to reach an agreement with the contractors before May 1. This meeting also failed so all members were ordered not to report to work Monday, May 3, or until so ordered.

On Wednesday, May 5, another meeting with the contractors took place and at this time an agreement took shape. We are to

receive our present scale of \$1 per hour until September 1, at which time our rate increases to \$1.10 and an agreement was signed by both parties to be effective until July 1, 1938.

This proposition was brought before a meeting on Thursday, May 6, and was accepted by the entire local as a fair settlement. All Brothers returned to work the following morning, May 7.

So the writer as well as all Brothers feels that although we did not receive all we asked for, we did receive a great deal without a long, expensive walk-out.

All Brothers are now back to work, which I am glad to say is very good at the present time, and everyone is happy as I hope all other Brothers are.

LEON C. SIMMONS.

L. U. NO. 329, SHREVEPORT, LA.

Editor:

Spring is here, yes, sir! because Locals Nos. 329 and 738 have pulled their great out-of-doors show, and how! It happened on May 15 and they came from miles around to indulge in—well, just fun and play. Some should have stopped and counted back to 10—that's just where the one too many bottles started. This was where some lost their social standing at home, maybe, but boy, oh boy! what a time they had.

In looking the grounds over we find—Stormy Davis just don't like beer. Horn likes to fight. Trantham knows how to roll those little square blocks. Paul Gunn likes barbecue. Tait loves beer and likes to dance, too. Judge Fort can carry his bottles like a gentleman. Jim Lewis likes to chew gum. Blackwell has those kind of eyes. Crawford and Loftan are two of the best bartenders we have. Oh, yes; Dick Minor had a fight. Frank Gardner likes to crush potato chips on nice new straw hats. Boyett likes to just sit down.

The floor show was awfully good that night; others just danced. The hard luck of the evening goes to Mrs. Horn, wife of Brother Horn. She fell while dancing and broke her arm. We all hope she will be able to be among us again real soon and next year we will be sure to see nothing happens to you, Mrs. Horn.

We missed Brother and Mrs. O. A. Walker, so come to see us soon.

Among our special guests were the executives of the Southwestern Gas and Electric Company. Also the members of Local No. 194.

The success of this great party belongs to the men who worked hard on the committee, of which I was chairman, but the credit all belongs to Brothers Loftan and Minor, of No. 329, and Brothers Clark, Smith, and Carpenter, of No. 738. They are the ones that really worked.

Now for a little news from the local. It has been our good luck to be able to put on a full-time business manager for Nos. 329 and 738, who is none other than Brother P. J. Trantham. We know we have the right man, so lots of good luck, old man.

The underground work for downtown Shreveport is getting along at a fast clip, now.

Arkansas, we are looking right at you and also that big boy that reaches up and down the old Mississippi.

June brings brides, but this one brings election. Just how many old officers will be retained will be hard to tell and we have lots of good men as members who would be fine officers, so the local as a whole stands no chance of not gaining either way. To all of the members now holding office, you are to be congratulated on the fine job you have done. You have done wonderful work for the local and the I. B. E. W. Lots of good luck, everybody.

L. L. HARMAN.

L. U. NO. 377, LYNN, MASS.

Editor:

After a week's strike the dove of peace is again perched on our banner.

We demanded an increase from \$1.12½ to \$1.37½ and Saturday morning as a holiday.

We settled for \$1.25 and the 40-hour week. The contractors offered us a 5-cent increase. We refused it. They then boosted the ante to build up to \$1.25 in three months and arbitrate the \$1.37½ and Saturday morning. We refused again. Finally they offered \$1.25 for a year and the 40-hour week, and we voted to accept, feeling that the arbitration would be dragged along until our next agreement.

We are a small local, 50 members, and it was remarkable in that there was no violence or picketing. Of course, a few members were dissatisfied, but the will of the majority prevailed. We were fortunate in having a good committee: President Tash, Harold Oliver, Steve Dalton and Gramp Sewall. They worked hard and faithfully. Our President Tash, the chairman, is indeed a peculiar man. He takes pleasure in offending people by telling the truth. He don't call a shovel a spade. There isn't a man in the local who hasn't in his imagination punched him in the nose and shoved him through a hamburger machine, at some time or another. Still, when it comes to a jam or delicate situation, they know that out of that hard New Hampshire squash will come a solution of the problem for the best interests of the local. A big frog in a little pond, I calls him.

Scouts from the major league, attention: Many of our men could have stayed on strike, for they are still loafing. The contractors were preaching about all the non-union men around, however, they missed their regular men and didn't show much desire to hire any skates. And now, Mr. Editor, with these few words I bid you tallyho!

EENEY QUIMBY.

L. U. NO. 429, NASHVILLE, TENN.

Editor:

Nashville is on the Cumberland river and the river is a navigable stream. There is an organized movement to establish a Cumberland Valley Authority similar to the TVA. Since the Supreme Court got wise to itself, other learned(?) judges have "handed down" favorable decisions so the TVA may go on with its program. These actions are giving rise to other "valley authorities." It is high time organized labor established itself in these "authorities" and profited by the mistakes made in the TVA.

When I was a minor child, the courts beat my two brothers and myself out of the best part of the estate left us by our father. I have never had any respect for courts or lawyers since, although I have a wholesome respect for the law. I never really realized why, as years went on, I could not gain a respect for the courts until I heard a Congressman speaking on the judiciary re-vamping. He said, "I never could understand how you could expect to make a learned and impartial jurist by putting a black robe on a Republican politician." I see it all now. Which all simmers down to the facts that all locals in these "valleys" should begin now to build constructively so that the workers may control the conditions under which they will work when, as or if this work is done.

The April JOURNAL had some good letters on the referendum regards our convention. Like a lot of other things we all do, it was too late to do any good. We just ain't gonna have no convention so let's fergit it.



HOUSING PROJECT IN NASHVILLE, TENN.

We looked for a fight with the CIO in the State Federation convention at Jackson, Tenn., May 3. Yours truly attended as a delegate from the Building Trades Council. The fight failed to develop due to interest shown by loyal A. F. of L. men. The convention went off very much as all state conventions go. National and international officers were very conspicuous and the A. F. of L. had two officers present. Our International did not have any one there. We hope they feel their fences need no repair.

This A. F. of L. and CIO split was brought very forcibly to the notice of the delegates as a personal matter. Men of unquestionable unionism and character were either on the CIO or had CIO learnings. It was tough to refuse good Brothers a seat in the convention.

Local Union No. 429 was ably represented by our business manager, Ted Loftis, who did some good work on committees, including the steering committee for the Nashville delegation.

Lifting a paragraph from the Nashville Tennessean comment on Major Berry as junior Senator from Tennessee I quote: "With more power in its hands than ever before, organized labor needs to have a clear understanding of its commensurate increase in responsibility, and that can best be brought about by leadership that puts the welfare of all above that of any faction or group." Read that over again, fellows, and get the responsibility.

I just had a talk with W. (Wilber) B. Doss, city electrical inspector since 1918, who has been financial secretary 13 years and commands the respect of all electricians of Nashville, contractors, union and non-union men. It has been leadership, such as mentioned above, that has placed Brother Doss in this commendable position. Other old wheel horses responsible for L. U. No. 429 are such Brothers as J. Y. (Pop) Hinson, recording secretary since 1924. Steady, reliable and ever reminding of the good of the organization—W. L. (Dutch) Pullman, fire eater, but fair and square to a fault. J. Louie Engles, who has "run" some of No. 429's biggest and best wiring jobs. L. E. Gupton, quiet, patient and steady, who has been one of the boys who stayed when everything looked dark. Morton Newsom, one of the early day boys when times were rough. Business "agent" during the powder plant war days. He still keeps his card active although he has been a contractor for

years. Another who does that is Tom Hansom. Tommie has been contracting since the depression and eats fire, more or less. Blew in here after the war from York State and has been active in union activities generally ever since. More about other members later.

The pictures we are sending under separate cover show the aerial view of the six irregular city blocks of Federal Housing projects being wired by the gang shown for the Edenfield-Newsom electrical company. We are hoping the editor can crowd them in. Ray Edenfield and Morton Newsom are both members in good standing of No. 429. This project is a 100 per cent union job and the Building Trades button is getting a good work out on the job. All the buildings are concrete, brick and tile with transite shingles. Copper gutters and down spouts. The plumbing is copper pipe and cast iron soil. The 314 units of two, three, four and five rooms each will be heated by hot water from the service building located in the triangle on the far end by the tall brick stack. Individually metered from feeders in conduit under the buildings, the circuits are in "squeal" tube. Each apartment has an electric range, electric refrigerator, radio outlet and plenty of plugs, circulating hot water from six heaters spaced around the project. A community house can be noted center right, across the street from one of Nashville's better schools. A park will be in the center of the group where the construction shacks are now located.

Well, ain't this enough for one spasm?
CHARLIE MAUNSELL.

**L. U. NO. B-465,
SAN DIEGO,
CALIF.**

Editor:

Organization and re-organization is the watchword in San Diego this spring. We

have been part of a general organizing drive with all of the different unions taking part. It is very gratifying to see the response all along the line, and particularly of those eligible to this organization. We have at present a little better than five times the membership as of January 1 of this year. The Consolidated Gas & Electric Co. employs the great majority of our members, but we have a good representation from the San Diego Street Railway as well.

We have recently re-organized our Central Labor Council and practically every organization in the city is now affiliated. The local labor newspaper, "The Labor Leader" has a new editor and staff and the circulation and reader interest are growing apace.

Last month the ladies gave a dance for the membership at the "Cafe of the World" in Balboa Park. Free beer and a delicious buffet luncheon were among the attractions. The only casualty of the evening was one of the members' thumbs caught in a door, which is some kind of a record. Another party is scheduled for the fifth of June, and we most certainly owe a vote of thanks to the ladies for their hard work in making these occasions so enjoyable.

Before leaving the subject I want to announce the formation of an auxiliary, and I understand that the organization work is proceeding with characteristic speed.

We are on the verge of presenting an agreement to the Consolidated Gas & Electric Co., which we expect to follow up with another to the street railways.

I'll close this time with a few personal observations. Brother Howard Leggett has had no luck as yet trying to find someone to run against him for president. Brother George Daigle is nursing a badly sprained ankle, but even on crutches his walking speed is practically a gallop. Brother Bob Wilcox sends greetings to his old pals in the Northwest. Brothers Elfers and Peacock suffered accidents during the past month but are reported mending rapidly. More anon.

R. E. NOONAN.

*Four things a man must learn to do
If he would make his record true:
To think without confusion clearly;
To love his fellow men sincerely;
To act from honest motives purely;
To trust in God and Heaven securely.*
—Henry Van Dyke.



Members of L. U. No. 429 who worked on housing project in Nashville, Tenn.: Left to right, back row—Carmon Davis, timekeeper; Morton Newsom, superintendent. Third row—J. J. Jenkins, Leon (Elmer) Travis. Second row—C. L. Rose, C. J. Maunsell. First row—Herman Duncan, George Harris, Sam Lewis, Jay Travis.

L. U. NO. 479, BEAUMONT, TEXAS

Editor:

Please publish the enclosed clipping in the JOURNAL:

City Electrical Workers Join to Wire Keith Camp

With the generous co-operation of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Local No. 479, and the Gulf States Utility Company, Keith Welfare Camp was equipped with complete electrical facilities Sunday, it was announced Monday by E. Conway Broun, director of the Beaumont Family Welfare Bureau.

Wiring of the camp, a \$10,000 set-up on Village Creek, where spindly youngsters from relief rolls are taken every summer for rest cures, has been accomplished after several years of strenuous effort on the part of the directors of the camp.

"We are tremendously grateful to the electrical workers who gave up their day of rest to work at the camp," Mr. Broun said, adding that liberal concessions by the Gulf States Utilities Company had made the project further possible.

The use of lamps at the camp, an ever present fire hazard, has greatly worried the directors throughout its operation.

Sunday a group of 20 electricians and their families loaded up their "Old Vibrations" and headed for the camp where they spent the day making it safe for the batch of malnourished children who will be sent to the site shortly after June 1 for six weeks of supervised diet, play and rest.

At their own expense and furnishing all the equipment necessary, the electrical workers completed the job in less than a day. "Too much praise cannot be given the local union and especially the members who

contributed their time and supplies to this worthwhile project," the director declared.

The voluntary workers included J. H. Wheat, W. V. Tucker, Lee L. McNeel, C. E. Potts, O. Wallace, T. Crawford, W. A. Domingue, Floyd Nail, Ed Wheat, Layton Schmidt, M. B. Bogue, Roger McDaniel, W. O. McNeel, Robert Broach, Daniel McNeil, Joe M. Peterman, C. L. Hebert, Lee Pickard and C. B. Bostick.

At noon a luncheon, prepared by the Keith Camp committee, was served to the men and their wives.

Mrs. Sam Lyons, chairman of the camp committee, is hard at work with Mr. Broun and Family Welfare Bureau representatives as the date for opening the camp approaches.

Most of the camp's young guests will be under the age of 12. All of them will be selected from the ranks of families on relief rolls. It is the exception when a single child from such indigent families is found to be of normal weight and in otherwise normal physical condition, social workers have discovered. At previous camps, tots have gained as much as 12 to 15 pounds during their six or eight weeks' visit.

One of Mrs. Lyon's committees is working on aprons, pajamas and rompers for the children. Another is arranging the clinics to be held within a week or 10 days. Local doctors are contributing their services in conducting these clinics. No child with a skin eruption or any other contagious disease is accepted.

Keith Camp is an entirely social project, the dream of Mrs. J. Frank Keith, after whom it was named. Children are given the benefits of the six or eight weeks' outing free of charge, the money being provided by an item in the welfare bureau's budget. Competent nurses and matrons are put in charge. Even toothbrushes are furnished. Many local merchants and friends of the

worthy project donate food and toys each season, and entertainment programs are often furnished by Sunday School classes and other such groups.

LOCAL UNION NO. 479.

L. U. NO. 537, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

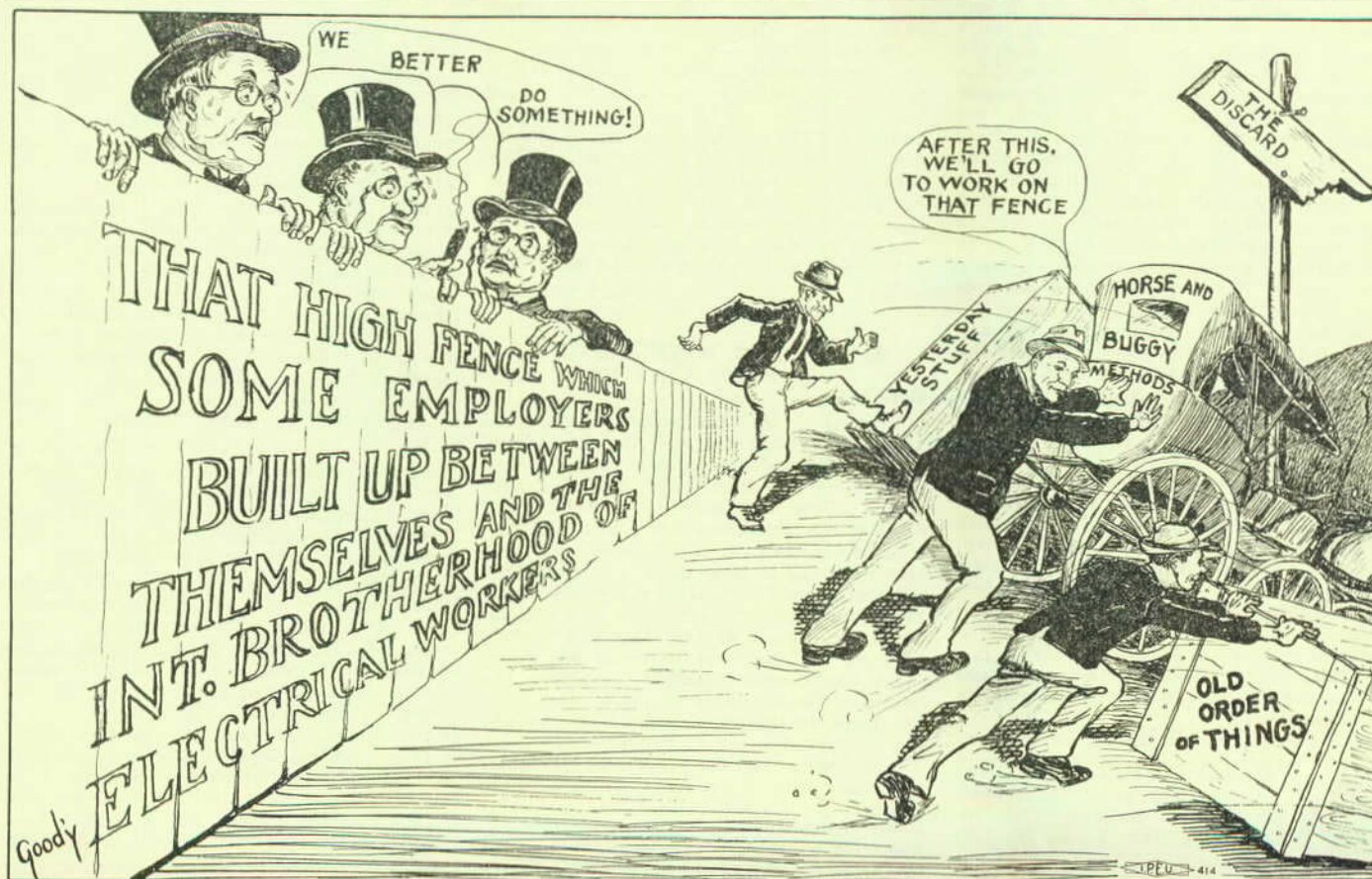
Editor:

Here's the annual letter from No. 537. All members working, at least part time. Our scale for outside commercial work is now \$1.50 per hour, double time for over-time and holidays.

Things have been fairly good in our line this year. A couple of our brave contractors are rather hard to hold in line—one of them has a bad habit of working a skate splicer when all the rest of his work is in, and nobody around to watch. We have only a small local here, and of course cannot afford a business agent, so it makes it kind of tough on us. I will, however, hand a bowl of Wheaties to Jim McKnight, of No. 6, who has very obligingly co-operated with us in every way. Brother Gaillac, of 595, in Oakland, has also been a big help. He has moved on a couple of notches, but I believe his successor, Brother Rockwell, will be A No. 1.

The Golden Gate Bridge Fiesta will be started on May 27 and we will have big doings around here for a week.

The 1939 World's Fair Exposition grounds are coming along in good shape. This is located close to Goat Island and is entirely a man-made affair, being built by dredges which are pumping sand from the bay waters and making a complete island. After the fair, this will be an army airport. There should be some cable-splicing there some of these days, but I am afraid they will lay some parkway cable on top of the ground



Drawn especially for Electrical Workers' Journal by Good'y.

and run over it with a steam roller, which is a quick and snappy method of installing underground high tension.

The Pacific Gas & Electric Co. is nearly that bad now. They are laying lots of rubber cable in a ditch about two feet deep; no armor of any kind on it. Pretty soon they will be able to do away with these ornery, no-account cable splicers altogether.

Brothers Brasseur and Truax have recently completed the cable work on Van Ness Ave. Two hundred fifty-nine standards with an S. L. transformer to each pole and 777 wiped splices. This street has been widened and is now so wide that the lights look a good deal like the Alameda lights. But at least they serve to keep a fellow from running into the poles.

At present San Francisco is in the throes of another graft investigation, centering around one Pete McDonough, the big, bad, bail-bond broker. This will cause a sharp rise in the stock of the whitewash companies.

Yours till 1938.

D. H. TRUAX.

L. U. NO. 558, FLORENCE, ALA.

Editor:

Since our last writing things have been happening fast and furious in the Muscle Shoals district and all seems to be for the best interest of organized labor.

I was permitted to attend the Alabama State Federation of Labor at Anniston, Ala., which was held during the week of April 26, at which time all CIO locals did not request representation, thereby eliminating a lot of trouble that was anticipated prior to the convention. Brother Sam E. Roper, member of the steam fitters and plumbers organization of Sheffield, Ala., was elected president and was immediately placed on the pay roll of the A. F. of L. and will devote his entire time to the activities pertaining to the organizing of the unorganized in our state. Many important resolutions were adopted pertaining to legislation and the betterment of conditions of our people. This convention closed with the feeling among the entire delegation that this was the greatest convention in our history.

In our last writing we mentioned the fact that we had a strike in Muscle Shoals City, Ala., against the Bouligny Corporation of Charlotte, N. C. After being out for 12 days, the strike was settled to our entire satisfaction. Every request that we made was granted. The classification of second-class linemen was completely eliminated, all non-union men removed from the job and our men took their place in completing the work, and with the addition that for the first time in their history they signed a contract recognizing us as the sole bargaining agency.

Work with the Tennessee Valley Authority is taking on new life and since the injunction has been dissolved limiting them, they are making plans for new work throughout this area. It seems that the appropriation for the new Gilbertsville Dam has been passed and that this work should begin within the next few months. The substation construction is beginning, to add new substations at Burnsville, Miss., and Memphis, Tenn., which will complete that part of the program that has been planned for some time.

The use of the electricity in all of the towns using TVA yardstick rates is growing by leaps and bounds. Every municipality that has contracted to use the cheap TVA power is building up every load and making profits for their corporations and at the same time making available cheaper electricity to all of their citizens.

LO PETREE,
Business Manager.

L. U. NO. 632, ATLANTA, GA.

Editor:

I would like to ask each individual of this organization one more time as a citizen and tax payer of this great country of ours, to write your Senators and tell them to support the President in his court reform program. I do not want to look back at the years gone by or the suffering that we all have gone through, that is past, let us forget; but my friends let us not forget that red-blooded, true American in the White House. My friends, organizations have progressed wonderfully under his banner, things we had but slight hope of, have been passed and are in effect. Let us not forget this. All branches of our government have got to work together and not apart, if results are to be expected. When one fails to co-operate with the others, we have as a result, stagnation. I can say for myself, I am 100 per cent behind the President. We read in the papers and hear people talking to hear themselves talk, that the President has gone far enough and it is high time for him to slack off a little. Nothing could be further from the truth.

If the court needs new blood, let's have it. This writer wants to go on record as emphatically in support of President Roosevelt's suggestions for judicial reform. It still seems to me that an amendment to the Constitution is necessary; and of all the varying plans, I prefer the so-called Madison amendment, which would give Congress power to override a Supreme Court veto by a two-thirds vote. But I am surprised to find some liberals lukewarm or even hostile to the President's proposals on the ground that they do not go far enough. I've never understood the psychology of those who refuse the companionship of a one-mile walker because it is their intent to cover 10. Now, my friends, think this over seriously and write your Senators and tell them to stick by their guns and let's go to town.

Yours for a bigger and better I. B. E. W.

THE SENTINEL.

L. U. NO. 773, WINDSOR, ONT.

Coronation Comments

Editor:

Now that the coronation tumult and shouting have died, and the kings and princes have departed, one may take a little time to reflect upon what has happened. First, it is quite apparent that one of the most popular monarchs of the British Empire has been dethroned against his will; secondly, it is as clear as it is ominous that what was done has violated every democratic principle of government. The tory and reactionary princes of the state and church, through the instrumentality of a subservient parliament, without consulting the wishes of the sovereign people, have deposed the head of the states. Premier Baldwin has confessed his first conversations with Edward were taken on his own responsibility and without even consulting with his cabinet, that small, select and powerful group which dominates the House of Commons. A conspiracy of silence on the part of the press obligingly kept the people in the dark while each momentous step was be-

ing taken, and even now the press continues this attitude as it plays up the new regime and persistently throws into the shadow the Duke of Windsor and his fiancée.

In Canada the same undemocratic method was followed by Premier King. Parliament was not in session, yet the Premier and his cabinet gave their approval of all that happened in London, and the forgotten people of Canada were very considerably presented with a new king and asked to swear their allegiance to him and forget the allegiance they had not long before sworn to Edward. Labor's interest in the matter is also increased by the fact that Edward's deposition was shortly preceded by his visits to the economically stricken districts of Scotland and Wales. One wonders just how much his expressions of sympathy with the distressed found there, and his statements that something must be done to remedy the situation, have had to do with subsequent events.

This community has been perturbed by the wanton and brutal attack at Detroit by Ford's so called service men, captained by the redoubtable Harry Bennett. The union officials were at the gates of the plant beginning distribution of leaflets urging the employees to join the union, when, without warning, they were set upon and some seriously injured. Fortunately photographs were taken and there were members of the Civil Liberties League present as observers, and this will, we hope, make it possible to identify the attackers and ensure that an impartial account of the affair will be given the public. It is to be hoped that such public investigation as is held will go sufficiently far to inform the public whether the so-called "service men" are or are not a sort of private army set up and equipped for the purpose of using force and violence in any labor dispute. If such should be found to be the case it is also to be hoped that any such dangerous practice be put an end to by appropriate legislation at once.

Brother Reg Morris, referred to in our letter in the issue of February last, as the working-class candidate for alderman successful at the polls in our last municipal election, has emerged victoriously from the attempt to unseat him in the courts by the reactionary forces of the city. The court of first instance denied him the right of a new election and ordered the seating of his opponent. On appeal to a superior court judge a new election was ordered, and at that new election Brother Morris was elected by a substantially increased majority and is now again sitting on the city council, much to the satisfaction of all friends of labor in this city. Brother Morris is a member of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Local No. 494, and was endorsed by our central body, The Essex County Trades and Labor Council.

Professor Eugene Forsey in an article in the June Canadian Forum states that "Quebec has been for some time the scene of a formidable, carefully organized campaign to transform the province into a clerical-fascist state." He goes on to point out that:

"The technique is to organize a Catholic union (numbers unspecified), make an agreement with the employers, and have this made binding under the Collective Labor Agreement Extension Act. Any international union is then faced with a fait accompli. The industry has a union (and a Canadian one at that; no foreign agitators?); the employers have recognized it and bargained collectively with it, reaching an agreement with which they are perfectly satisfied (like a shark with a her-ring); and wages and hours are fixed by law for a definite period, often several years. Any attempt to organize a genuine

DIAMOND-SHAPED BUTTONS

To wear in your coat lapel, carry the emblem and insignia of the I. B. E. W. Gold faced and handsomely enameled.

\$1.50



union is represented as at best superfluous; a strike becomes of doubtful legality."

Duplessis, the tory Premier of Quebec, has been doing some pioneering work in labor legislation in the fascist behalf in his Collective Labor Agreements Extension Act. Hepburn, the liberal Premier of Ontario, now seeks to emulate him, and vaguely promises to bring down new labor legislation, not, he says, directed at the A. F. of L., but at the CIO. It is clear from the attitude of both Duplessis and Hepburn that they are not partisan in their devotion to any labor organization, but are astute enough to try to divide the forces of labor and destroy them singly. What they both desire is to safeguard their friends, the industrial barons of both Provinces, from any effective efforts on the part of labor to raise wages and generally to improve working conditions. Labor unions would therefore do well to be watchful of any new labor proposals by Hepburn and unitedly to oppose any encroachments on their hard won rights and liberties.

W. J. COLSON.

L. U. NO. 794, CHICAGO, ILL.

Editor:

In the women's section of the May issue of our JOURNAL, there appeared an article on a proposed law to conscript labor in time of war. I am referring to the Hill-Sheppard bill, and I agree with the writer that it should be defeated.

While the article is a good one, it has several flaws. For one thing it considers the Europeans as a bad lot and always ready to go to war. Let me say right here that the feeling is mutual, and that many Europeans consider the average American a racketeer and a hoodlum. Of course neither opinion is correct, and the workers of America and Europe are a decent lot of people.

Apparently the writer has not analysed the cause of wars. Imperialists make wars to secure raw materials or to open new markets for their products. The conquest of Ethiopia was in line with this, as is, today, the invasion of Spain by the nazis and the fascists. Of course the Spanish imperialists are in close co-operation with the invading fascists. The destroying of the Spanish town of Guernica and the machine-gunning of its Catholic people prove that it is not a religious war or a war to save Spain from communism.

The McReynolds-Pittman neutrality bill is not a step in the right direction. As it has been proved, it permits the imperialist war makers to buy arms and ammunitions in America and reship them to the Spanish rebels. And at the same time it forbids a democratically elected, friendly government from buying arms and ammunition to suppress a rebellion.

In 1914 we were not interested in what was going on in Europe; in 1917 we were in the war.

Let us not forget that the A. F. of L. contributed to the war hysteria of 1917-1918 by opposing those that opposed the war.

The best way to keep this country out of the war is to keep the war out of the world.

LOUIS GILLES.

L. U. NO. B-1031, CHICAGO, ILL.

Editor:

Well, folks, this is the first attempt at being a press secretary, so don't be too hard on a poor fellow trying to get ahead—the Lord knows I need one. Now, ladies and gentlemen, I take great pleasure in introducing a newcomer in the ranks of

organized labor, i. e., Local B-1031, Radio and Sound Division of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. We are newcomers in the matter of years, but a better bunch of fighters for the rights of organized labor never lived.

I will let you in on some hot news. Chicago is fast becoming the leader in the field of organized radio and sound services. It is practically impossible here in Chicago to secure the services of either a radio or sound man without the union label attached to him. We have lined up a few of the biggest radio manufacturers here 100 per cent and negotiations are under way for the rest of them and it is only a question of time when all the manufacturers will be union from stem to stern, and if you don't think that is a job to be proud of, I don't know why. Now that I have introduced the organization, I want to introduce the leaders: Brother Frank Hall, president; Brother Richard E. Siep, vice president; Brother John D. Anastasi, recording secretary; Brother Robert Mazur, financial secretary; Brother Harry Holmes, treasurer; Brother Joseph Marquis, business agent.

Marquis is a leader of the first water and union man heart and soul; it is with his help that we have grown to the strength we have and now have to be reckoned with in matters pertaining to radio and sound.

Now I want to say a few words about the union label. If every union man who is a union man at heart would demand the union label on everything he buys, things would be a lot better for all of us, but I am afraid that there are quite a few who do not take the time to see that they get union made products. Seems to me a lot of union men take the attitude of "Let John do it," and as long as this condition prevails, how can we ask the general public to buy the union label? If we ourselves do not demand our labels, the G. P. surely won't; so think it over, all you good union men; help yourselves by demanding the union label and see that you get it.

J. T.

Brother On Pension Praises Union

I wish to express my very grateful appreciation to the officers and Brothers of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers for the wonderful treatment I have received since being a member (about 1902), having been engaged in the contracting business some eight or nine years in East Liverpool, Ohio, and Colorado, before coming to Pittsburgh.

My first work was with the Bell Telephone Co. when the equipment consisted of a carbon button mounted on a spring used as a transmitter and with it we could talk 60 to 75 miles. There were only a few subscribers and we kept the office open until about ten o'clock.

My older brother, F. R. Swaney, installed the first "solid back transmitter" for a Mr. Churl, of Boston, Mass., and surprised Lawrence Thomas (of R. Thomas & Sons) when he had arranged for him to talk with their representative (John Way) in New York over several Bell exchanges, a distance of

more than 600 miles. Lawrence could not get it through his head that he was talking to Way at New York.

I also remember the first generator, which furnished the current for one arc lamp, 45 volts, and, I think, 8 amperes, mounted on a pole about 75 feet high in the center of the town.

The wire was K. K. or O. K. W. P. and a wire we called "undertaker's," a cotton covered and impregnated with white lead. All the wiring was done open and wood cleated, wood rosettes and wood base surface switches. In fact, we did not know vitreous porcelain could be used till about two years after when R. T. & Sons—Richard Thomas was making black and brown door knobs, afterward white ones—then Lawrence, George and Atwood (sons) joined their father and they started the making of white knobs with a groove to fasten by tying the wire. Numbers 4, 5, 7 and 8 were the sizes, and then porcelain cleats and porcelain tubes. All the porcelains were made by hand and plaster of Paris moulds and that was a slow process, but was not slow in those days, and they did a big business. The porcelain tubes retailed for \$7.50 a hundred. The tubes were made $\frac{3}{4}$ inch and more or less crooked, compelling us to bore $\frac{3}{4}$ inch holes and use a wood mallet to drive them in, and of course many were broken, but it was the best we had.

Then George F. Brunt started in the vitreous porcelain business and he had a mechanic who made and patented a straight tube machine that could make a tube any length, cut them any length, and punt a head, all on the one machine and much cheaper, and Brunt was able to sell the tubes at \$2.50 to \$3 per hundred retail and Thomas said they could not compete and turned their attention to making mogul insulators for pole line work. The A. C. machine had come into use and revolutionized the industry—1,000 volts with transformer to step down to 55 volts, then 100 volts, then 2,200 volts transformed to 110 volts; then 2,200 volts to 220 three-wire, and now I read a piece in the paper they raise it to 150,000 and then lower it to 220 three-wire and other combinations.

The first transformer they had for testing the mogul insulators was manufactured by Westinghouse Manufacturing Co., a square case insulated on inside and each coil wound and placed in position, then a barrel of high grade paraffine oil was poured over the wound coils to keep the coils from short circuiting and was controlled with a mercury switch with about five feet of rope to control and not go too close to the high voltage. This raised the voltage to 68,000 volts and was very dangerous to play with. All this it was my pleasure to help to connect and operate. A couple of accidents happened while operating. A boy about 20 who was a helper, in testing the insulators on a table was complaining one day that his arm was sore and hurt him to the shoulder, and upon inquiry we found he had got too near the current, or as the laboratory man said, he had pulled the switch too soon in order to see him jump; and I went to Lawrence Thomas and had a talk with him and he sent for the man and fired him forthwith.

Then Mrs. Lawrence Thomas and several friends came to the laboratory one night and Mrs. Thomas got a little too close to the machine and she said her heart was pounding like a trip hammer. I told her to get back away from the machine; then I asked her how she felt and she said "Fine"; she wanted to try it again. I told her not with my permission. Lawrence said let her go, and the same thing occurred. For several days

I. B. E. W. RING



The sort of gift an Electrical Worker would be mighty happy to wear on his finger—a great idea for a prize in organization campaigns! With the union emblem, this ring in 10-karat gold is priced at **\$9.00**

I asked her how she was feeling, and she was feeling fine. But it might have been serious.

They were giving an exhibition in New York and they sent the transformer to New York and they put new oil in it and when it was turned on it short-circuited and they could not use it. They sent it back and put new oil in it, but it never would work right, so they put 15 Stanley transformers in and that did the trick. In fact, they could test up to 150,000 then.

These are some of my early experiences in the electric business and I continued at it till January 26, 1930, when I had my stroke. My right side was completely paralyzed, but I now have the use of my arm and leg to such an extent that I can get around and do a little work around the house.

I have had a couple of bad shocks of 550 volts, but not any more serious than a couple of days lay off.

I have not seen Brothers William Shord and Mike Gordan for several months because I am not steady on my feet and am afraid of the fast moving vehicles on the streets of Pittsburgh.

A great many changes have taken place and many have passed on since I had my stroke. Even in my old firm, Carter Electric Co., both Harry, the manager, and Edwin Carter have passed on to that place from which no traveler ever returns.

This is a part of the history of my life as it pertains to the electric work and I have had the pleasure of working in many of the finer homes and places of business in Pittsburgh and elsewhere.

I again thank you and the members of I. B. E. W. and am glad to say I have belonged the necessary length of time to receive the old age pension and have always received the best of treatment.

I remain as ever a staunch member of I. B. E. W. No. 5 at Pittsburgh, Pa. And wish you all the success in the future. A pensioner.

JAMES A. SWANEY.

WOMAN'S AUXILIARY

(Continued from page 257)

It was a happy time when those boys came home and many of them brought their wives with them. We ask you, one and all, if that wasn't enough to make most anyone happy?

The local membership increases and the auxiliary membership bids fair to outnumber them. "What?" you say, "more wives than husbands?" No! just mothers and daughters. Nothing irregular, folks.

Organization work is piling up on the officers in the labor movement in this city. Everyone is getting to be organization-minded, and the harvest is great, and too few reapers. Well, some of us remember when we stood at one side of a cotton patch and wondered if we would ever get to the other side of those white acres. Only one thing to do, and that was to pitch in and pick like the dickens, and the first thing we knew there we would be right on the tother side of the field. And so it will be with the work here. And just like the cotton patch, we will be able to look back and see new work to be done, nursing the new locals along and assisting those who have too much work for their officers to get through with. Standing and looking will not accomplish much, however, and work is the only answer. This condition is all over the country and "woe is us" if we don't get busy. The enemy is plenty busy, not only working to organize into radical groups but busy trying to tear down all we have

so studiously built up. The tearing down is much easier than the building up.

May we have a short letter from each auxiliary in the next issue of the JOURNAL?

CORA VALENTINE,
President.

WOMEN'S AUXILIARY L. U. NO. 292, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Editor:

After reading the splendid letter in the April issue from the Women's Auxiliary, Local Union No. 177, Jacksonville, Fla., thanking our Auxiliary, Local 292, here in Minneapolis, for our letter in the March issue and asking us to join their pledge to write more columns for the JOURNAL, we will endeavor to be more active in getting more letters to our sister auxiliaries in the near future. We are sorry to see that auxiliary correspondence has dropped off lately. Now that spring is in full swing, house cleaning done and fishing season open and our husbands spending a lot of time on the lake fishing, perhaps we press secretaries will have more time to devote to our auxiliary publications. We hope this pledge is carried out in every state in the union which has organized a women's auxiliary.

If all you women would read the letter in the April JOURNAL from the Women's Auxiliary, Local Union No. 716, Houston, Texas, there is no doubt in my mind that it would create a desire in those of you who have not yet organized. The letter told just what they did from January to January to increase their membership and just what their ways and means in social and welfare activities consist of. Both of those letters especially interested me, perhaps because they appear to be so much like our own auxiliary here in Minneapolis.

Our membership has increased considerably since the amalgamation of the Northern States Power L. U. No. 160 with L. U. No. 292 in March. The consolidating of these two locals should give Minneapolis one of the largest and strongest auxiliaries in the Northwest. Our committees are busy making plans and concocting new ideas on ways and means to keep our new members entertained and interested and I am sure with the enthusiasm they show they can accomplish their goal very ably.

The ways and means committee entertained all members of the combined locals and their friends at a grand and glorious get acquainted party May 11. Everyone had a very delightful time and went home hoping there would be more parties of that kind in the near future. Several lovely prizes were given away and delicious popcorn was furnished by the True Pop Corn Co. A luscious luncheon and beverages were served and everyone went home feeling they were fully repaid for braving a severe electric storm to get there. Hats off to our ways and means committee and their husbands who so graciously assisted them with a lot of hard work to help make the evening a success.

Our last regular meeting was held at the home of Mrs. William Waples. A lovely dessert luncheon was served and Mrs. Davies, Mrs. Hanson and Mrs. Christiansen were also hostesses. Our next meeting, June 16, will be at Mrs. L. Brown's, who has just purchased a lovely new home. A housewarming party is being planned for her by the auxiliary. Our annual picnic will be in July, as usual.

I have had many women ask me the question, What is an auxiliary? What do we have to do to belong? and what are the obligations? I really think if more women realized how beneficial auxiliaries were they would be more eager to organize an auxiliary of the unions their husbands and sons represent. Their duties are to create a more

fraternal feeling among the members of the unions. To promote the use of the union label, shop card and button; to encourage the use of all union made products; to see that union labor is employed in every type of service; to instill the principles of unionism in our children and see to it that our husbands and sons attend their union meetings; to help encourage women workers of all callings and organized labor generally. Each member should take an active part in the affairs of their auxiliary to help make it a permanent and not a temporary organization. Here are a few of the rules to follow if you want your auxiliary to crumble:

1. Do not attend the meetings.
2. If you do go, go late.
3. If the weather is bad, don't go at all.
4. Find fault with the work of officers and committees.
5. Never accept an office. It is easier to criticize than work.
6. Get sore if you are not elected on a committee, and if you are, don't co-operate.
7. If asked by the chairman for an opinion say nothing; then after the meeting tell everyone else how things should be run.
8. Don't do any more than you have to and howl about your assignments and tell others your Auxiliary is run by a clique.
9. Don't bother about new members. Let So and So do that.
10. Be quick with criticism and slow with praise.

It might be a good idea for all of us to read these rules and regulate our conduct accordingly.

I was informed that plans are under way for a national convention to be held in Cincinnati in October. Due to the great flood disaster that reached into the city of Cincinnati itself, the convention had to be deferred from June until October, 1937. Several auxiliaries have already sent in the credentials from delegates, so it is none too early to begin.

Hoping to hear from more sister auxiliaries next month, we, the Minneapolis Auxiliary, send our most cordial greetings and good wishes to all union auxiliaries and

When our power is bound together,

A story soon we will tell

Of the good old way that labor's women

Learned to serve the A. F. of L.

MRS. GEORGE NELSON,
President.

3807 N. Dupont.

Chicago Shops Sign Up

Two important union shop agreements were signed by I. B. E. W. locals in Chicago last month. L. U. No. 713 negotiated an agreement for 800 of its members employed by the Automatic Electric Co., manufacturers of telephones and telephone equipment, gaining a 10 per cent increase in pay added to the 5 per cent increase secured by the union for these workers at the beginning of this year. At the same time agreements were obtained from the same company covering the machinists, carpenters and engineers employed in the plant, by their respective unions. All of the company's 1,400 factory employees are now organized under separate craft agreements.

L. U. No. B-1031, which is out to organize radio manufacturing in Chicago 100 per cent, took a big step forward toward that goal in signing up the Jefferson Electric Company with some 1,500 employees. The 40-hour week, a substantial raise in pay, and other improved working conditions were achieved. The Jefferson Electric Co. is a pioneer in the field of radio manufacturing and a leader in the manufacture of high-quality parts.

LIST OF CO-OPERATING MANUFACTURERS

Gratifying response to idea of unity and co-operation in the electrical industry is revealed. New manufacturers are being added to the list. The following are new:

New Additions

Air King Products, Hooper St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Amplex Radio, 240 W. 23d St., New York City
 Ansley, 240 W. 23d St., New York City
 David Bogen, 663 Broadway, New York City
 Continental Sound, 30 W. 15th St., New York City
 De Wald, 508 6th Ave., New York City
 United Scientific Laboratories, 508 6th Ave., New York City
 Pierce Arrow Radio, 508 6th Ave., New York City
 Fada Radio and Electric, 3020 Thompson Ave., Long Island City

Ferguson, 745 Broadway, New York City
 Freed Manufacturing Co., 44 W. 18th St., New York City
 Garod Radio, 115 4th Ave., New York City
 Estey Radio, 115 4th Ave., New York City
 Insuline Corp. of America, 25 Park Place, New York City
 Luxor Radio, 521 W. 23d St., New York City
 Motorvox, 226 Adams St., Brooklyn
 Regel Radio, 14 E. 17th St., New York City
 Transformer Corp. of America, 69 Wooster St., New York City
 Todd Products, 179 Wooster St., New York City

The complete list is as follows:

Complete List

CONDUIT FITTINGS

Arrow Conduit & Fittings Corp., 419 Lafayette St., New York City

Bridgeport Switch Co., Bridgeport, Conn.

SWITCHBOARDS, PANEL BOARDS AND ENCLOSED SWITCHES

Automatic Switch Co., 154 Grand St., New York City
 Cole Electric Products Co., 4300 Crescent St., Long Island City, N. Y.
 Empire Switchboard Co., 810 4th Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 I. T. Friedman Co., 53 Mercer St., New York City
 Federal Electric Products Co., 14 Ave. L, Newark, N. J.
 Lexington Electric Products Co., 103 Park Ave., New York City
 Metropolitan Electric Mfg. Co., 14th St. & East Ave., Long Island City, N. Y.
 Royal Switchboard Co., 130 West 3d St., New York City
 Standard Switchboard Co., 134 Noll St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Commercial Control & Device Corp., 45 Roebling St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Universal Switchboard Corp., 15 North 11th Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Switchboard App. Co., 2305 W. Erie St., Chicago
 Hubertz-Rohs, 408 South Hoyne Ave., Chicago
 C. J. Anderson & Co., 212 W. Hubbard St., Chicago
 Brenk Electric Co., 549 Fulton St., Chicago
 Chicago Switchboard Mfg. Co., 426 S. Clinton St., Chicago
 Cregier Electric Mfg. Co., 609 W. Lake St., Chicago
 Electric Steel Box & Mfg. Co., 500 S. Throop St., Chicago
 Reuben A. Erickson, 3645 Elston Ave., Chicago
 Hub Electric Co., 2225 Grand Avenue, Chicago
 Major Equipment Co., 4603 Fullerton Ave., Chicago
 Gus Berthold Electric Co., 551 W. Monroe St., Chicago
 Marquette Electric Co., 311 N. Des Plaines St., Chicago
 C. J. Peterson & Co., 725 W. Fulton St., Chicago

SIGNAL APPLIANCE SHOPS

Auth Electrical Specialty Co., Inc., 422 East 53d St., New York City
 L. J. Loeffler, 351-3 West 41st St., New York City

Stanley & Patterson, Inc., 150 Varick St., New York City
 Acme Fire Alarm Co., 65 Madison Ave., New York City

WIRE, CABLE AND CONDUIT SHOPS

Circle Wire & Cable Corp., Woodward and Flushing Aves.,
Brooklyn
Standard Electric Equipment Corp., 3030 Northern Blvd.,
Long Island City, N. Y.
Triangle Conduit & Cable Co., Inc., Dry Harbor Rd. and
Cooper Ave., Brooklyn
Columbia Cable & Electric Company, Thompson Ave.,
Long Island City

Eastern Tube & Tool Company, Inc., 594 Johnson Ave.,
Brooklyn
O. Z. Electrical Manufacturing Company, Inc., 45 Bergen
St., Brooklyn
Hoffmann-Soons Company, 387 1st Ave., New York City
Hermansen Electric Co., 653 11th Ave., New York City
Triangle Conduit & Cable Co., Wheeling, W. Va.
Acorn Insulated Wire Co., 225 King St., Brooklyn

CONCRETE BOXES AND ALL TYPES OF OUTLET BOXES

Knight Electrical Products Co., 32-36 Morton St., Brooklyn
Standard Elec. Equipment Corp., Long Island City, N. Y.

Arrow Conduit & Fittings Corp., 419 Lafayette St.,
New York City

WIRING DEVICES

Gaynor Electric Co., Bridgeport, Conn.

TELEPHONES AND TELEPHONE SUPPLIES

Automatic Electric Co., 1001 W. Van Buren St., Chicago

LUMINOUS TUBE TRANSFORMERS

Red Arrow Electric Corporation, 100 Coit St., Irvington,
N. J.

ELECTRICAL SPECIALTIES

Russell & Stoll Company, 125 Barclay St., New York City

RADIO MANUFACTURING

Air King Products, Hooper St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Amplex Radio, 240 W. 23d St., New York City
Ansley, 240 W. 23d St., New York City
David Bogen, 663 Broadway, New York City
Continental Sound, 30 W. 15th St., New York City
De Wald, 508 6th Ave., New York City
United Scientific Laboratories, 508 6th Ave., New York
City
Pierce Arrow Radio, 508 6th Ave., New York City
Fada Radio and Electric, 3020 Thompson Ave., Long
Island City
Ferguson, 745 Broadway, New York City
Freed Manufacturing Co., 44 W. 18th St., New York City

Garod Radio, 115 4th Ave., New York City
Estey Radio, 115 4th Ave., New York City
Insuline Corp. of America, 25 Park Place, New York City
Luxor Radio, 521 W. 23d St., New York City
Motorvox, 226 Adams St., Brooklyn
Regel Radio, 14 E. 17th St., New York City
Transformer Corp. of America, 69 Wooster St., New
York City
Todd Products, 179 Wooster St., New York City
Detrola Radio and Television Corporation, 3630 W. Fort
St., Detroit, Mich.
Condenser Corporation of America, South Plainfield, N. J.

MISCELLANEOUS

Lincoln Manufacturing Company, 2630 Erskine St.,
Detroit, Mich.

Day-Brite Reflector Company, 5406 Bulwer, St. Louis, Mo.
Carl Bajohr Lightning Conductor Co., St. Louis, Mo.

IN MEMORIAM

Herbert Bennett, L. U. No. 724

Initiated September 30, 1913

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has seen fit to call from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, Herbert Bennett; and

Whereas the Connecticut State Electrical Workers' Association, its affiliated locals and the labor movement in general have lost a true friend, a capable adviser and a faithful servant; and

Whereas Brother Herbert Bennett had achieved a brilliant record as president of the Connecticut State Electrical Workers' Association for many years; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the delegates to the state association, pay tribute to his memory, and that a copy of this resolution be sent to his family, a copy spread on our minutes and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication.

WILLIAM F. STEINMILLER,
EDUARD P. CONLAN,
LOUIS W. ALLEN,

Committee.

Silas Stanley Stone, L. U. No. 68

Initiated October 25, 1920

Yesterday has gone forever. We live in the stern realities of today—and hopes of tomorrow, as we move onward through life, side by side, in the path of our duties. But frequently a step is missing from the ranks of our Brotherhood, a face that we have known so well is seen no more. Yet we do not go forward alone; the memory of the one gone on before remains with us still. And it is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 68, I. B. E. W., of Denver, have been called upon to pay our last respects to our esteemed late Brother Stone; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved ones of his family in their hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter of this local be draped for a period of 30 days; that a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family; that a copy be spread upon the minutes of this local union, and that a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

HUGH OLINGER,
ROBERT H. HAMEL,
F. HESS DIERCKS,

Committee.

A. M. Clarke, L. U. No. 882

Reinitiated December 23, 1936

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 882, I. B. E. W., record the passing of Brother A. M. Clarke; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy spread on the minutes, and a copy sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days in his memory.

Brother A. M. Clarke was initiated on December 23, 1936, and died on February 12, 1937.

JOHN HOGAN,
Recording Secretary.

Ralph Macfarlane, L. U. No. 713

Initiated October 28, 1920

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 713, record the passing of our Brother, Ralph Macfarlane; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy spread upon our minutes and a copy be sent to the Journal of Electrical Workers and Operators for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

WILLIAM M. TAYLOR,
GEORGE DOERR,
ADOLPH H. NAESSENS,

Committee.

Guy B. Fisk, L. U. No. 716

Initiated May 1, 1916

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, members of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Local Union No. 716, record the untimely death of our beloved Brother, Guy B. Fisk; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory and loyalty by expressing our sincere sympathy to the family of the deceased; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to the family, a copy spread upon our minutes and a copy be sent to the Journal for publication; that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in his memory.

L. O. GLOVER,
F. A. GOODSON,
CLYDE WAGNER,

Committee.

Daniel Callahan, L. U. No. 9

Initiated June 21, 1918

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to call from our midst our worthy Brother, Daniel Callahan; and

Whereas in the death of Brother Callahan Local Union No. 9, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, has lost one of its loyal and devoted members; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. 9 acknowledges its great loss in the death of our Brother and hereby expresses its appreciation of the services he rendered to our cause; and be it further

Resolved, That Local Union No. 9 extends its condolences to the family of our late Brother in their great bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, a copy be spread on the minutes of our Local Union No. 9 and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

DAN. MANNING,
RALPH BREHMAN,
HARRY SLATER,

Committee.

Frank C. Koefeld, L. U. No. 122

Initiated June 25, 1935

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has been pleased to take from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, Frank C. Koefeld; and

Whereas Local No. 122, of the I. B. E. W., has lost in the untimely passing of Brother Koefeld one of its true and loyal members; therefore be it

Resolved, That the charter of Local Union No. 122 be draped for a period of 30 days in memory of our esteemed Brother, and that a copy of this resolution be sent to his family, a copy be spread on the minutes of Local Union No. 122, and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication.

EDGAR T. ELLEFSON,
CLARE L. MOFFATT,
M. M. BROYLES,

Committee.

J. E. Mihigan, L. U. No. 151

Initiated April 5, 1902

It is with deep sorrow and regret that the members of Local Union No. 151, I. B. E. W., hear that the Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has seen fit to remove from our midst our worthy Brother J. E. Mihigan.

The members assembled in regular meeting wishing to show their regret have

Resolved, That Local Union No. 151, I. B. E. W. express to the relatives of our departed Brother Mihigan, their deepest sorrow and regret in this their hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the family; a copy to the official Journal for publication; and a copy be spread on our minutes; and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

JOHN J. KELLY,
JOHN J. KAISER,
CHARLES LEIBRANDT,

Committee.

William A. Greenwalt, L. U. No. 574

Initiated February 1, 1916

It is with deep sorrow that we, the members of Local Union No. 574, I. B. E. W., mourn the loss of our esteemed Brother, William A. Greenwalt. His noble qualities, kindly spirit and his loyalty will always be remembered with deep affection by those who knew him best; therefore be it

Resolved, by Local Union No. 574, I. B. E. W., of Bremerton, Wash., That our most heartfelt sympathy be extended to the widow and family of our departed Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days, and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family of our late Brother, William Greenwalt, a copy sent to our official Journal for publication and a copy be spread upon the minutes of Local Union No. 574, I. B. E. W.

C. S. OAKLEY,
Financial Secretary.

Morris Goldlust, L. U. No. 64

Initiated August 20, 1913

It is with sorrow and deep regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 64, I. B. E. W., record the death of a true and loyal member, Brother Morris Goldlust; and

Whereas it is our desire to express as best we can to those who remain to mourn his loss our sincere sympathy; therefore be it

Resolved, That this local, in meeting assembled, stand in silence for one minute as a solemn tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days; a copy of these resolutions be sent to his bereaved family; a copy be spread upon the minutes of our meeting, and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication.

JOHN YAHN,
FRANK BRUNTON,
W. C. ROSINE,

Committee.

Charles F. Dickson, L. U. No. 166

Initiated May 21, 1913

Whereas we deeply regret the loss of our loyal and faithful Brother, Charles F. Dickson, whom the Almighty Father has called from our midst; and

Whereas his presence at our meetings will be greatly missed by all the Brothers; therefore be it

Resolved, That this local union, in meeting assembled, stand in silence for one minute as a solemn tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days, that a copy of these resolutions be sent to his bereaved family, that a copy be spread upon our minutes for a permanent record, and that a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication.

JOHN VAN WAGENEN,
JOHN MURRAY,
JOSEPH W. LIGGETT,

Committee.

Peter Hovis, L. U. No. 39

Initiated December 19, 1912

Whereas our Divine Lord, in His infinite wisdom, has called to His heavenly domain our beloved Brother, Peter Hovis, who departed this life on April 19, 1937, Local No. 39 has lost a most loyal and staunch Brother; he was a ready and willing servant to his local. Brother Hovis was one of the organizers of Local No. 38 when the linemen and wiremen were together. It was known as a mixed local; subsequently, when the Cuyahoga Telephone Company was organized in Cleveland, and when great numbers of linemen came to work for the independent company, they (the linemen) applied for a charter for themselves, which is now Local No. 39. Brother Hovis was also a charter member and has worked consistently for the advancement of his local and for the promulgation of the labor movement. Brother Hovis was known to his many friends and his associates for his kind and genial character. He endeared himself to us all, and it is a source of great sorrow to us to record his death; therefore be it

Resolved, That in our grief our local extends to his family our heartfelt sympathy in their bereavement and that our charter be draped for 30 days as our tribute to him, and a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family and be recorded in our minutes.

JOHN A. MOORE,
WILLIAM McCARTY,
WILLIAM CHASE,

Committee.

William Hannon, L. U. No. 817

Initiated June 13, 1935

Whereas it has been the will of Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst and relieve of his suffering our dearly beloved Brother, William Hannon;

Whereas Local Union No. 817, I. B. E. W., has suffered the loss of a true and worthy Brother; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our meeting and a copy sent to his family, also a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication.

BERNARD LANGE,
JAMES CASTILLO,
JAMES HAYES,
Committee.

John Domke, L. U. No. 9

Initiated October 23, 1917

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has removed from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, John Domke; and

Whereas in the death of Brother Domke Local Union No. 9, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, has lost one of its true and devoted members; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. 9 recognizes its great loss in the death of Brother Domke and hereby expresses its appreciation of his services to the cause of our Brotherhood; and be it further

Resolved, That Local Union No. 9 tenders its sincere sympathy to the family of our good Brother in their time of great bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, a copy be spread on the minutes of our Local Union No. 9 and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

DAN. MANNING,
RALPH BREHMAN,
HARRY SLATER,
Committee.

Julius May, L. U. No. 9

Initiated April 4, 1919

Whereas Almighty God has been pleased, in His infinite wisdom, to take from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, Julius May; and

Whereas Local Union No. 9, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, has lost in the passing of Brother May one of its true and loyal members; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. 9 hereby expresses its deep appreciation of the services to our cause given by our devoted Brother and our sorrow in the knowledge of his death; and be it further

Resolved, That Local Union No. 9 tenders its sincere sympathy to the family of our late Brother in their time of great sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our deceased Brother, a copy be spread on the minutes of our Local Union No. 9 and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

DAN. MANNING,
RALPH BREHMAN,
HARRY SLATER,
Committee.

Albert Travis, L. U. No. 245

Initiated October 12, 1933

Whereas Almighty God, in His wisdom, has taken from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, Albert Travis; and

Whereas Local Union No. 245, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, has lost by the sudden death of Brother Travis a true and always loyal member; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. 245 hereby expresses its appreciation of his services to our cause, and our sorrow in the knowledge of his passing; and be it further

Resolved, That the entire membership extend its sympathy to the family of our late Brother in their time of great sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, a copy be spread upon our minutes of our Local Union and a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication.

G. H. BROWN,
H. W. SHOMBERG,
ANTHONY STEFFIS,
Committee.

Herbert M. Baker, L. U. No. B-465

Initiated March 12, 1924

Whereas it has been the will of Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst and relieve of his suffering our dearly beloved friend and Brother, Herbert Mason "Whitey" Baker; and therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days, and that a copy of this resolution be sent to his family, a copy to our official Journal for publication and a copy be spread on the minutes of our regular meeting.

ROBERT J. WILCOX,
A. HYDER,
H. J. LEGGETT,
Committee.

L. A. Thompson, L. U. No. 138

Initiated September 12, 1927

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has been pleased to take from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, L. A. Thompson; and

Whereas Local Union No. 138, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, has lost in the passing of Brother Thompson one of its true and loyal members; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his bereaved wife our heartfelt sympathy in the loss of a devoted husband; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter of Local Union No. 138 be draped for a period of 30 days in memory of this esteemed Brother, and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread upon the minutes of Local Union No. 138 and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication.

C. F. STARKEY,
S. PETTIT,
H. G. SMITH,
F. BOLTON,
J. BROWN,
Committee.



You want the JOURNAL!
We want you to have the JOURNAL!
The only essential is your

Name _____

Local Union _____

New Address _____

Old Address _____

When you move notify us of the
change of residence at once.

We do the rest.

International Brotherhood of Electrical
Workers

1200 15th St., N. W.

COUNCIL ON INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS MATURES

(Continued from page 247)

is now in the center of public discussion everywhere, is disposed of in this wise:

"Whenever agreements are made with respect to industrial relations, they should be faithfully observed."

The council has rendered 40 decisions as follows:

No.	Decision	Date
1	Detroit, Mich.....	March 15, 1921
2	Indianapolis, Ind.....	July 8, 1921
3	Cleveland, Ohio.....	April 18, 1922
4	East Liverpool, Ohio.....	May 18, 1922
5	Terre Haute, Ind.....	July 1, 1922
6	Hamilton, Ohio.....	July 20, 1922
7	Baltimore, Md.....	September 26, 1922
8	Washington, D. C.....	May 1, 1923
9	Cleveland, Ohio.....	April 30, 1923
10	Detroit, Mich.....	June 1, 1923
11	New York, N. Y.....	June 13, 1923
12	New Orleans, La.....	October 13, 1923
13	New York, N. Y.....	December 3, 1924
14	New Orleans, La.....	June 18, 1924
15	Detroit, Mich.....	April 16, 1925
16	New York, N. Y.....	April 17, 1925
17	Schenectady, N. Y.....	July 1, 1925
18	Boston Agreement.....	September, 1925
19	Charleston, W. Va.....	January 6, 1926
(Note: never printed)		
20	New York, N. Y.....	February 18, 1926
21	Miami, Fla.....	May 14, 1926
22	Lafayette, Ind.....	June 24, 1926
23	Union Label Case.....	June 24, 1926
24	Indianapolis, Ind.....	October 5, 1926
25	Greenwich, Conn.....	October 14, 1926
26	Miami, Fla.....	February 15, 1927
27	Windsor, Ont., Canada.....	July 26, 1928
28	Hackensack, N. J.....	July 26, 1928
29	Worcester, Mass.....	July 17, 1929
30	Des Moines, Iowa.....	July 17, 1929
31	Granite City & East St. Louis, Ill.....	December 19, 1929
32	Hartford, Conn.....	October 2, 1930
33	Houston, Texas.....	October 2, 1930
34	Granite City & East St. Louis, Ill.....	November 17, 1931
35	Youngstown, Ohio.....	May 18, 1932
36	Westchester-Fairfield.....	May 18, 1932
37	Springfield, Mass.....	June 23, 1932
38	Detroit, Mich.....	May 5, 1933
39	Syracuse, N. Y.....	March 30, 1934
40	Detroit, Mich.....	April 15, 1937

In this hour of confusion it may be said that the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, with its organized employers, has pointed the way for all of industry in the creation of proper and responsible machinery for taking care of industrial relations and for minimizing disputes.

ELECTRICAL WORKERS FORM MANY UNIONS IN GEORGIA

The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, active in pushing organization work throughout the country, recently formed new local unions in five Georgia communities, including Augusta, Macon, Columbus, Rome and Athens. These unions, together with that in Atlanta, have secured agreements with the power company operating in those communities, covering wages and working conditions, including the 40-hour work-week. The unions embrace all grades of electrical workers, from helpers to foremen and load dispatchers.—Atlanta Journal of Labor.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION OF BIG BUSINESS

(Continued from page 241)

tors Corporation in 1928, though old, indicates the wide-flung character of that organization. This pamphlet is called "Missionaries in the Overseas Markets of Tomorrow." The pamphlet says: "In January, 1924, there was established an assembly plant at Copenhagen, Denmark, in which to assemble Chevrolet cars. This was the first General Motors overseas assembly plant—the germ of the idea that has revolutionized General Motors conception of export business. The new policy was not only the establishment of overseas companies to operate assembly plants and warehouses, but to act as distributors to better serve the dealers."

The pamphlet goes on to point out something of the methods of doing business in the foreign field as carried on by this corporation. "There have been incorporated companies to do General Motors' business overseas and to operate assembly plants or warehouses. General Motors Corporation owns all the capital stock of these subsidiary companies."

Then the pamphlet describes further the methods used:

"In the case of the assembly plant the parts are shipped in bulk from the factories in the United States and Canada. In the warehouse operation, the completed car is knocked down at the factory, crated and exported, each crate containing a complete car. The warehouse overseas receives, uncrates, reassembles and delivers the car to the dealer. No two operations are exactly alike. In some countries complete bodies are made and a large volume of materials are purchased in that country; such as tires and body materials. In other countries these materials are not available and must be imported.

"In every case the overseas company is a self-contained unit, a complete organization under the direction of a managing director who has a manufacturing, a sales and advertising staff, service organization, etc. When a new assembly operation is established it is essential that the key men be General Motors men, but the personnel of the executive staff is made up, as far as possible, of the citizens of many overseas countries—men who have records of achievement in other lines of industry. Local workmen are used in the actual construction of the cars as fast as this labor can be obtained and trained.

"The business of General Motors is truly becoming international in scope and character. General Motors has made an investment overseas of \$55,000,000 in plant, equipment, inventories and working capital. General Motors is not merely selling its cars in the overseas markets but is in business in overseas countries, contributing in no small way to the prosperity of many nations. The workmen in the plant are citizens of that country and have steady employment at good wages. The supplies and materials General Motors buys in that country to use in assembling and completing cars augment the business of many other industries and give employment to many people, thereby

helping increase buying power. The dealers selling and servicing these cars make a profit and employ salesmen and mechanics. Finally, not all the cars assembled in an overseas country are sold in that country. The surplus cars are exported from that country to a neighboring nation. For instance, the plant at Antwerp, Belgium, exports cars to Holland and to Switzerland. The cars exported help establish a trade balance in favor of Belgium by offsetting those things which Belgium must buy from Holland and Switzerland.

"And so it goes that the prosperity of General Motors is becoming interwoven with the commerce and trade of many peoples."

The pamphlet asserts that the General Motors Corporation sold 193,830 cars and trucks in foreign countries in 1927, with a total net wholesale income of \$171,991,251. The personnel of the export organizations at that time totalled over 14,000 people. The pamphlet points out that more than 100 countries, from Iceland in the north to New Zealand in the south, and from Peru in the west to Japan in the east, are served by these export operations through more than 6,000 distributors and dealers, and through countless service stations. This is only one American company and this description of its activities dates back 10 years. At that time the overseas organizations of General Motors were as follows:

General Motors Export Company, New York, N. Y.

Overseas Motor Service Corporation, New York, N. Y.

General Motors Ltd., London, England.

Delco-Remy & Hyatt, Ltd., London, England.

General Motors International, A/S, Copenhagen, Denmark.

General Motors Nordiska, A/B, Stockholm, Sweden.

General Motors Continental, S. A., Antwerp, Belgium.

General Motors G. m. b. H., Berlin, Germany.

General Motors (France) S. A., Paris, France.

General Motors Peninsular, S. A., Madrid, Spain.

General Motors Near East, S. A., Alexandria, Egypt.

General Motors Argentina, S. A., Buenos Aires, Argentina.

General Motors of Brazil, S. A., Sao Paulo, Brazil.

General Motors Uruguay, S. A., Montevideo, Uruguay.

General Motors South African, Ltd., Port Elizabeth, S. A.

General Motors (Australia) Pty. Ltd., Brisbane, Australia.

General Motors (Australia) Pty. Ltd., Sydney, Australia.

General Motors (Australia) Pty. Ltd., Melbourne, Australia.

General Motors (Australia) Pty. Ltd., Adelaide, Australia.

General Motors (Australia) Pty. Ltd., Perth, Australia.

General Motors New Zealand, Ltd., Wellington, N. Z.

General Motors Japan, Ltd., Osaka, Japan.

N. V. General Motors Java, Batavia, Java.

Vauxhall Motors, Ltd., Luton, England.

The ELECTRICAL WORKERS' JOURNAL is not publishing these lists in a spirit of criticism of American business abroad. It is publishing these lists as information but it is taking the position that since American business is taking such a dominant part in foreign fields, labor should be aware of such policies and some way should be contrived so that labor should have representation in those matters that bear upon labor's own fortunes at home.

DEATH CLAIMS PAID FROM MAY 1, INC., MAY 31, 1937

L. U. No.	Name	Amount
723	Thomas A. Butler.....	\$650.00
134	J. E. Boisacq.....	1,000.00
3	C. R. Maughn.....	1,000.00
3	Jas. T. Bell.....	250.00
104	G. M. McLeod.....	1,000.00
465	H. M. Baker.....	1,000.00
247	F. E. Stafford.....	1,000.00
371	Geo. Leith.....	1,000.00
5	R. P. Adams.....	14.58
713	H. J. Krieger.....	1,000.00
713	R. F. McFarlane.....	1,000.00
I. O.	A. H. Keeney.....	1,000.00
17	F. J. Hoegerl.....	300.00
I. O.	J. N. May.....	1,000.00
681	W. S. Scott.....	650.00
6	A. Lynch.....	1,000.00
694	G. W. Westenfield.....	1,000.00
702	M. Fitzgibbons.....	1,000.00
I. O.	C. H. Doolittle.....	1,000.00
1	D. W. Fowler.....	1,000.00
I. O.	T. H. Cassidy.....	1,000.00
9	J. E. Domke.....	1,000.00
408	J. C. Lannon.....	475.00
245	Albertus Travis.....	650.00
I. O.	H. E. Wilson.....	1,000.00
79	C. A. Aubrey.....	1,000.00
I. O.	C. C. Killen.....	1,000.00
I. O.	J. H. Dreesbach.....	1,000.00
125	V. Long.....	1,000.00
I. O.	M. J. Malone.....	1,000.00
311	M. Taylor.....	475.00
I. O.	A. Karms.....	1,000.00
138	Lorne A. Thompson.....	1,000.00
885	Freeman Nutt.....	150.00
Total.....		\$28,614.58

ELECTRICAL CODE VEILS COMMERCIAL INTERESTS

(Continued from page 245)

committee, as a body in charge of the revision of the National Electrical Code, to reform the personnel and methodology. It was suggested that such standard making is now too much influenced by special pleading for special commercial interests, and that there should be a controlling majority upon the electrical committee of groups representing the public and disinterested engineering science. Some of the conclusions of this committee are as follows:

SET-UP ONE-SIDED

"Of the 44 members of the electrical committee seven represent our own organization, and 13 represent insurance organizations. There are nine representatives of public utility organizations and nine representatives of other trade associations. The remaining six members may be said to represent the public

interest and engineering bodies with no direct commercial interest.

"Our own association is made up largely of men connected with municipal inspection departments and insurance organizations. To a large extent it must be conceded that we represent the public interest. Our seven representatives added to the six above mentioned, make a total of 13 who can be so classified.

"As this is less than one-third of the entire electrical committee, we are led to the conclusion that the public enforcing bodies should have more to say regarding the revision of code rules and what requirements should be placed in the regulations. Their present strength is not enough to block an undesirable rule from being put in the code, and our own association is of course impotent in that respect. We could expect reinforcement of our ideas in such matters by a greater representation of cities and states which are enforcing the code.

"Your committee therefore recommends that a communication be sent to both the National Fire Protection Association and the American Standards Association favoring a reorganization of the sectional committee for the National Electrical Code for the purpose of increasing the representation of the public interest and the authorities legally enforcing the code."

The report of this fact finding committee supports my contention that we do not have an all industry code.

NEW OFFICES

The Triangle Conduit & Cable Company, Inc., of Brooklyn, N. Y., announce the opening on June 17 of their new executive office building located at Horace Harding and Queens Boulevards, Elmhurst, New York City. The telephone number is Havermeier 9-7100. The handsome, two-story brick structure is equipped with every modern appliance and convenience for the housing of the executive, sales and general administrative departments. This new convenient location, which is at the Woodhaven Station of the Independent Subway and on numerous bus lines, will enable the company to maintain a closer contact with their many friends and customers. This expansion marks another step in the progressive advancement of this company.

BESIDE GREEN FIELDS AND RUNNING BROOKS

(Continued from page 253)

there knows that thim, same, little hillocks is where the fairies live, an' if anny wan dared to clear thim away the fairies wud put a curse on him an' the land wud niver grow annything. Such stories seem childish I'll admit to us pable sittin' here, but there, it is born right in the children an' it's a part av their nature to belave in thim. Padraic Colum, the Irish writer, met a blind man on a west av Ireland road an' asked him, "What are the fairies?" The blind man's face lit up an' his voice trembled wid earnestness. "The fairies," he said, "I will tell ye what the fairies are. God moved from his seat, an' whin he turned aroun' Lucifer was in it. Thin Hell was made in a minit. God moved his hand an' swept away thousands av angels. And it was

in His mind to swape away thousands more." "O God Almighty, stop" said Angel Gabriel. "Heaven will be swept clane out." "I'll stop," said God Almighty; "thim as are in heaven, let thim remain in heaven; thim that are in hell, let thim remain in hell; an' thim as are between heaven an' hell, let thim remain in the air." An' the angels that remained between heaven an' hell are the fairies. An' that belief is common to the pable, an' if a man shud take a little too much av the poteen an' stroll homeward in the dark av the night an' find himself lyin' in a field the next mornin' wid the dew on his ould coat sure he has seen the fairies an' been talkin' wid thim."

"Well," said John, "I have an idea that the fairies are pretty real to some folks here. I sometimes see a certain person sittin' in a chair on the front porch in the dusk av an evenin' starin' away in the distance an' I misdoubts me but very little that the fairies have cast their spell upon her an' swisht here away wid thim to the ould home. Isn't that so, Mary?" "Yes, John. An' I know no wan begrudges me the little excursions inta Dream Land. But whin Barney plays the music thin I really do go back again an' see thim all." "An' there's anither wan to kape ye company," said Barney, pointing at me. "An' I think he wud feel a lot more comfortable if ye'd forget all this mister business an' call him Terry." "Terry it is," said John, "An' don't let annybody be caught doin' anny mis-terin' aroun' here from this on."

"Barney tells me that ye usta chum wid a lad be the name av Mickey O'Rourke," said Mary. "Well, he was related to me but I niver saw him as he was born after I left home an' came to this country. He was the youngest child av me Aunt Mary's family. I was named after her. I used to write home to the folks fer a number av years but they have dropped off, wan by wan, an' me father an' mither is dead some years back. Sure I'm sorry about poor Mickey an' I know how ye'll miss him. I haven't heard from anny av thim fer quite awhile now an' I guess I'll be forgotten be this time. 'Ye wud likely remember me Uncle Dannie, Mrs. Langton. 'Ferget the Mrs., me name is Mary,' says she. 'Sure I remember Dan Casey. He joined the Navy afore I was born, but he used to come back to Connemara wance in awhile fer a visit whin he was on shore leave. He had the reputation av bein' a great fighter afore he joined up. Pable said that whin he had tamed all the wild men in the country that he got there he become the champion av the Fleet, but Barney cud tell us all about that.'

"Yes," said Barney, "Dan Casey was ready to fight at the drop av the hat anny time." "I hope ye are not like him, Terry," says Mary. "No," says I, "I'm all fer a quiet life meself an' anny fights I iver got inta was forced on me mostly on account av me gettin' misnamed over me red hair." Louis started to snicker. "An' what wud ye be snickerin' about, Louis?" says I. "I was jus' laughin' about our experiences on the boat comin' home," says he. "Annybody that picks

PRICE LIST OF SUPPLIES

Arrears, Official Notice of, per 100	.50	Labels, large size for house wiring, per 100	.35
Account Book, Treasurer's	.90	Paper, Official Letter, per 100	.50
Buttons, small rolled gold	.60	Rituals, extra, each	.25
Buttons, small 10k gold	.85	Receipt Book, Applicants (300 receipts)	1.75
Buttons, medium 10k gold	1.00	Receipt Book, Applicants (750 receipts)	3.50
Buttons, diamond-shaped 10k gold	1.50	Receipt Book, Members (300 receipts)	1.75
Book, Minute for R. S. (small)	2.25	Receipt Book, Members (750 receipts)	3.50
Book, Minute for R. S. (large)	3.00	Receipt Book, Miscellaneous (300 receipts)	1.75
Book, Day	1.75	Receipt Book, Miscellaneous (750 receipts)	3.50
Book, Roll Call	1.50	Receipt Book, Overtime assessment (300 receipts)	1.75
Carbon for receipt books	.05	Receipt Book, Overtime assessment (750 receipts)	3.50
Charm, 10k gold	4.00	Receipt Book, Temporary (300 receipts)	1.75
Charters, Duplicate	1.00	Receipt Book, Temporary (90 receipts)	.75
Complete Local Charter Outfit	25.00	Receipt Book, Financial Secretary's	.25
Constitution, per 100	7.50	Receipt Book, Treasurer's	.25
Single Copies	.10	Receipt Holders, each	.25
Electrical Worker, Subscription per year	2.00	Research weekly report cards, per 100	.40
Emblem, Automobile	1.25	Rings, 10k gold	9.00
Envelopes, Official, per 100	1.00	Seal, cut of	1.00
Ledger, loose leaf binder Financial Secretary's 26 tab index	6.50	Seal	4.00
Ledger pages to fit above ledger, per 100	1.50	Seal (pocket)	7.50
Ledger, Financial Secretary's, 100 pages	2.50	Withdrawal Cards, with Trans. Cds., per dozen	.40
Ledger, Financial Secretary's, 200 pages	3.75	Warrant Book, for R. S.	.30
Ledger, Financial Secretary's, 400 pages (Extra Heavy Binding)	8.00		
Ledger, loose-leaf research, including tabs	12.50		
Ledger sheets for above, per 100	2.25		
Labels, Metal, per 100	2.50		
Labels, Paper, per 100	.20		

FOR. E. W. B. A.

Book, Minute	1.50	Single Copies	.10
Charters, Duplicates	.50	Rituals, each	.25
Constitution and By-Laws, per 100	7.50	Reinstatement Blanks, per 100	.75

METAL



1225 LABEL

NOTE—The above articles will be supplied when the requisite amount of cash accompanies the order. Otherwise the order will not be recognized. All supplies sent by us have postage or express charges prepaid.

ADDRESS, G. M. BUGNIAZET, I. S.

a fight wid Terry ull have his hands full, quiet as he is.' 'Well,' says Mary, 'I jus' can't see Dan Casey's nephew lettin' annybody run on him widout him standin' up fer himself an' no one cud blame him fer that, cud they Louis?' 'Terry,' says John, gettin' up. 'We'll lave Louis to tell Barney an' Mary all about his trip to the Old Country an' we'll go out an' have a look aroun'.' So we goes out an' sits down on the back porch.

LINEMAN OFFERED A JOB

"Terry," says he, 'how wud ye like to come an' work with me on the farm this summer? I've got to be away a lot, me work is behind an' I don't know av annybody that I wud rather have than yerself. I'll pay ye the best wages goin', an' the neighbors ull tell ye that we don't work near as long hours as some av thim do aroun' here. There's some bad characters driftin' aroun' through the country. I sometimes wish our house was on the road front like the Dubois place an' thin it wud be safer. Ye see that iron triangle hanging there. Well, that's our dinner bell. The Dubois use a cow bell. Thim's our telephones. If anything shud happen while I'm away an' Mary wud jus' tap the triangle wid that chunk av iron there why wan av the Dubois wud be over in a jiffy. The same wid thim. If we heard the cow bell ring at anny time, but the meal hours, wan av us wud be over there in less'n no time. Now Terry, what do ye say?' 'Say John,' says I, 'I wud like nothin' better an' I'll be right over the first thing in the mornin', but I'm afraid I'll be pretty green to start wid. Ye see all our work at home is done be hand. Why whin we start to get our petatie patches ready fer plantin' ye can hear the spades clinkin' on the rocks fer miles.' 'That's all right Terry,' says he, 'wance ye learn to plow—an' ye'll do that in a day aisy—the rest av the work ull come easy as fallin' off a log.' 'Well, John,' says I, 'I'll go back wid Louis, get me things together an' be here in the mornin'.' 'Take yer time,' says he, 'ye don't need to rush into it all at wance.'

"We takes a walk into the stable an' there was a fine team av heavy draught blacks an' a bay buggy horse. The barn was laid out much the same as the wan at the Dubois. I cud see that John was a good farmer be the good shape iverything was kept. We walked down the long, back lane to the woods at the end av it an' here the crick was dammed back an' it made a fine swimmin' hole about four feet deep which was a great attraction to the boys in the village. John said; 'Willie,' says he, 'is very fond av fishin' an' spends most av his spare time chasin' up an' down the crick, an' if ye are fond av fishin' ye an' him can put in some av the rainy days at it fer that's whin they bite best.' I says, 'I'm sure fond av fishin', but at home I cud niver put me mind to it on account av the game keeper.' John said, 'ye'll not find anny game keepers here.' We walked back the lane an' John said, 'Come over here an' I'll show ye the ould homestead where I was born, an' where we lived until the house we live in now was built.'

"We stepped through a gate into a good-sized yard an' there was the swatest, little log cabin ye iver laid eyes on. It had a wide, front porch runnin' along the whole length av it wid honeysuckle climbin' all over it. We went through the front door an' stepped into a fair-sized room wid a big, cobble stone fireplace at the left hand side. There was a wide mantel over the fireplace an' above the mantel was a pair av deer horns with an old flintlock musket hung on thim. There was two ould fashioned, home made chairs, wan on aich side av the fireplace, an' a square table wid a red cover on it in the cinter av the room. Against the back wall was a cupboard wid glass doors in the upper

half wid a lot av dishes on the shelves an' in the lower was doors an' drawers fer pots an' pans, in fact, John says, 'There's iverything that anny wan wud want to start kapin' house wid.'

"The ither end av the house was partitioned into two bedrooms wid a window in aich. There was two windows lookin' out on the front porch an' anither window an' door facin' a porch in the rear. 'Mary allus kapes the place tidied up,' said John, 'an' often, av an evenin' we put on a fire in the fireplace an' the three av us sit aroun' it an', if Barney isn't away on his travels, he is sure to be here wid the music. Mary likes the fireplace. She says it puts her in mind av home an' she'll sometimes spend a whole evenin' wid her face in her hands lookin' into the fire, especially if Barney is playin' wan av thim weird, wailin' Irish melodies. Most summers Willie slapes in wan av the bedrooms, an' Mary says she wud rather live here than in the big house. She likes to hear the rain patterin' down on the roof an' the wind rustlin' through the leaves av the big maple tree at the enda the porch.' 'I know how she'd love it, John, us Irish is mostly like that, an' if ye'll let me move me things into wan av thim bed rooms, I'll be as happy as a lark.' 'Sure,' says John, 'we'll fix up the beds an' you an' Willie can slape there all summer.'

"We went back an' joined the ither an' John says, 'Well, Terry's goin' to spend the summer wid us an' me an' him is goin' to show the pape aroun' here what the two best minds av Ireland an' Canada can do whin they get together on the farm.' 'Spakin' from the Irish ind av it,' said Barney, 'I want to remind ye that the Irish was skilled in agriculture whin the Ould Country an' America was paintin' their skins an' wearin' feathers in their hair. Do ye mimmer what the poet said:

"Ireland was Ireland
Whin Europe was a pup,
An' Ireland will be Ireland still
Whin Europe's broken up."

"No wonder the English have to depind on the Irish ivery summer to help thim out in their hayin' an' harvest. Now John, ye have a foine farm here an' raise good crops but whin Terry joins ye, wid all that accumulated, farmin' wisdom that's handed down to him from his forbears from hundreds av years back, nestlin' under that halo av his, why yer crops ought to outgrow Jack's beanstalks. Yer a lucky lad, Terry an' I'm glad ye're stayin' where I can see ye often an' I wuddn't be s'prised if we cuddn't coax some av the Irish fairies here. They allus bring good luck to anny place they like.' 'They're aroun' here now,' said Mary, 'but no wan is after seein' thim but me.'

"We sat aroun' fer awhile, an' thin Louis says, 'Well, I guess me an' Terry ull go back an' tell the good news to the folks at home.' So away we went. We joined Mr. an' Mrs. Dubois in the front room an' Louis tould thim. Mr. Dubois laughed, an' said, 'I don't mind tellin' ye now Terry, that things worked out jus' like we planned fer an' hoped they wud. I guess Louis had it all mapped out right after he first got acquainted wid ye, didn't ye Louis?' 'I sure did, Dad. An if ye'd heard what we did about Terry on the Liverpool Docks, an' seen him givin' exhibitions av boxin' on board the ship ye wuddn't have wondered at it.' 'Forget it, Louis, said I. 'If ye don't stop exposin' me I'll have the law on ye fer defamation av character.'

"Jus' thin Joe an' Jean come in from Sunday School an' whin Joe heard the news her face lit up an' she says, 'Oh Terry, won't us two have a foine time learnin' all the Irish dances wid Barney to tache us. He promised he wud tache thim to me an' they'll be

so much aisier whin there is two av us. Mary Langton knows thim an' she might s'prise ye.' 'She woudn't s'prise me none,' says I, 'fer I judge she can shake as nate an Irish foot as ye wud see annywhere.' 'Well,' said Mrs. Dubois, 'we're goin' to miss ye a lot Terry, but we're all glad that ye'll be such a short distance away an' manny an avenin's ye can join our little circle aroun' the fire place.'

"Do you know Slim, I think thim two families was happier than anny ither I'd iver met up with. Do ye know the reason why?"

"I think I do Terry. They had iverything to make them happy in their home life, but apparently their greatest happiness came through makin' other people happy an' if us people of the present day had that same spirit what a different world it ud be, an' if faces tell you anything today there is not much of that spirit existin'. But on with the dance, Terry, let joy be unconfin'd."

"Well, we went out an' did the chores, come in an' had supper an' then sat aroun' the fire an' had our smoke. I said I would retire a little early so as to lave early in the mornin' fer me new place. 'An' deed ye'll not lave afore breakfast,' spoke up Mrs. Dubois. 'There's the grey horse jus' dancin' his head off in the stall fer want av exercise an' Louis jus' achin, to hitch him up to the buggy an' drive ye over to the Langtons in style, an' why shud ye walk an' drag that big, heavy valise wid ye across the fields?"

"Sure, the next mornin' right after breakfast Louis slipped away to the stable an' afore we know'd it here he was aroun' to the front with the grey houldin' his head up an' prancin' an' snortin' as if he was goin' to a fire. I put me big valise in the back av the buggy an' hopped in beside Louis an' away we went, not over to Langtons, but through the village an' about a mile beyond an' thin turned back. Goin' out we slid along at a fairly swift pace that opened me eyes, fer I'd seen some pretty, fine horses in Ireland, but comin' back through the village, Louis say, 'Now, I'll jus' let Pat out an' show ye how it is that he wins all the firsts at the Fall Fair Races,' an' he sure did. He jus' gives a little chirp, flicked the whip lightly on Pat's back an' we jus' tore along that village street in a cloud av dust, dogs barkin', hysterical hens jus' managin' to dive out av the way, the villagers sure got an eyefull an' we was back to gate at the Langton farm afore ye cud say Jack Robinson.

"Pape think they get a kick tearin' through the country in wan av them big, glassed-in steel crates that looks like an enormous, mad beetle, murderin' thimselves an' ither pape, but belave me they niver knew the thrill av sittin' on a narrow, sulky seat holdin' the ribbons behind an intelligent, thoroughbred race horse. On the wan hand ye have a mechanical crate, an' on the ither hand ye have an animal that's almost human. I niver saw the three horses abreast, gallopin' down a street wid a fire engine, but what it brought to mind that stirrin' picture an' story av the Chariot Race in Ben Hur. Well, I jumped out av the buggy an' opened the gate an' we drove down the long lane to the house an' there the family was waitin' to greet me."

NEW DEVELOPMENTS IN ELECTRIC SIGNS

(Continued from page 251)

At first glance, the luminous box idea may not go over so big with the electrical worker, particularly since no wiring is required for the installation of such a sign. Everything plugs together neatly. But in the matter of the contacts, it is a different story. Even though these con-

tacts also plug together, there is a greater opportunity to work them into signs with plenty of external wiring. The whole point to this mention, therefore, is that the contact provides a simple means of flashing one or several bulbs of a sign, thus obtaining animation at a ridiculously small cost. Many an electrician may find such contacts to be just the thing for small sign owners who want a Gay White Way effect on a Main Street pocketbook.

Meanwhile, are the neon sign makers ready to hang up the white flag of surrender? No indeed. Far from it. Neon is on the march to bigger and better things, regardless of what incandescent bulbs may be used. Neon—and by that we also include those other gases used in tubes—is being used more and more, for its promoters have found ways of making two tubes glow where only one glowed before. The greatest progress in neon signs of late is to use parallel rows of tubes. Instead of lettering with just one tube for the outline, we now have double tube letters and even lettering made up of three to six parallel tubes. That runs up the footage, the transformer equipment, the current consumed, and the amount of wiring required, much to the joy of everyone concerned including the advertiser who obtains greater attention value. The only way to stand out in a sea of neon tubes is to use more neon tubing for the sign.

Now neon tubing ordinarily used for outdoor signs averages about six watts per foot in electric current consumption. That doesn't sound like much. But start using several hundred feet of neon tubing for these parallel tubing letters and you work up a pretty nice monthly lighting bill. Hence the neon chaps have had to give some thought to that phase, and the result is a new and promising development whereby the current bill is cut exactly in half.

Of course it's a feat of magic. That is to say, it is based on fooling the eye, just as in the sleight-of-hand trick. Scientists would call it cashing in on the retention of vision—the very phenomenon on which the movie art depends. As you probably know, the movie screen is not constantly illuminated. It only seems to be, but actually it is dark a good part of the time. But since the eye requires a fraction of a second to forget one image and take on another, if you flash pictures before it at a sufficient rate of speed, they appear to the eye as a continuous animated scene.

NEW METHODS IN NEONS

It has remained for one of the neon tube engineers to do precisely that in neon signs. By using just half as many pulsations, the neon tubing goes on and off 60 times per second instead of 120, and the current bill is slashed in half. Meanwhile, the eye cannot detect 60 individual flashes any more than it can 120, and so the tubing appears to be glowing continuously and nobody is any the wiser that they are being done out of half the flashes.

The most ingenious part of this stunt is that the same transformers and elec-

trical equipment are used. Nothing is changed, save the electrodes sealed into the ends of the tubing. And here is how the idea is worked out:

You know how rectifiers work—a sort of one-way electrical thoroughfare. That's just the idea with this current-saving neon technique. The electrodes act as rectifiers or one-way conductors. One tubing will carry the current in one direction only, blocking out the current on the reversed cycle. Meanwhile, another length of tubing, with the electrodes reversed, takes the current on that reversed cycle. Thus half the current flows through one set of tubing, and the other half flows through the second set of tubing. The second set, gentlemen, is a gift. The same amount of current is now operating two lengths instead of one, so that twice as much tubing is being lighted for the same power bill.

Many tests made throughout the country indicate that the new technique does not reduce the brilliancy or attractiveness of the tubing in a noticeable manner. And the economics of the matter is that advertisers are apt to use twice as much tubing so as to get that much more attention value for their power bill.

Meanwhile, there is a growing use of the golden color. There has been so much neon or red tubing installed that almost any other color stands out good and bold. Yellow is obtained by the use of helium gas in a special fluorescent glass tubing. Incidentally, some very fine glass tubing is being imported from Germany and France—perhaps from other countries, too—providing new color effects for the available gases with their characteristic fundamental colors.

The exposition in Paris, the doors of which will probably be thrown open by the time these lines are read, will doubtless have some important contributions to make to the luminous tubing art. Let it not be forgotten that Georges Claude, the daddy of the Claude neon advertising sign, is a Frenchman and many of his countrymen have followed in his footsteps. Every recent French exposition has sprung plenty of new and startling effects in the gaseous tube illumination field, and this exposition can hardly be an exception.

In conclusion, the advertising sign field is once more marching on to bigger and better things. The electrical worker will do well to watch this field which can and will provide much work from now on. Especially to those who study the specialized aspects of sign work and who have the required skill and experience.

PORTRAIT OF CHAIRMAN OF LABOR BOARD

(Continued from page 250)

On the basis of his findings, the long reign of bosses' terrorists has been definitely ended and workers are no longer bludgeoned for merely asserting rights which are guaranteed them both by natural and statute law.

In the abstract, Madden all along has known a lot about the problems of industry, particularly those of workers. It was not until 1934, however, that he came

to grips with the harsh realities. In that year he was chairman of an arbitration board that settled a strike of street car conductors at Pittsburgh. He was a professor, but workers and employers found he could talk their language. And to this day he can mix four-letter words and five-dollar words indiscriminately. The effect is nothing short of spectacular.

On the National Labor Relations Board Chairman Madden is surrounded by Smiths—Donald Wakefield Smith and Edwin S. Smith, the other members. Ahead of them is a tremendous responsibility. They are expected to give life to the solemn pronouncement of Congress that workers have a right to organize and bargain collectively through organizations of their own choosing, without interference from the employer. Their purpose is to do just that.

It should be said that many enlightened employers have seen the hand writing on the wall and as gracefully as possible are making a virtue of necessity. But there are more than enough of the other kind, and the board's job is to bring them into line with modern sentiment and the plain letter of the law.

When he gets before Dr. Madden and has experienced the incisive cross-examination that is his specialty, the reluctant employer is likely to conclude that the ordeal has been enlightening, if unpleasant.

He will discover that the ex-Illinois farm lad is very hard-hitting, very liberal, very much wrapped up in the labor cause. He's the kind of chap who would accept another invitation to return and talk to the National Association of Manufacturers.

YOU CAN'T KILL IDEAS, BUT SOCIAL JUSTICE CAN

(Continued from page 249)

The tax collections will represent deferred payments on the goods which we did receive but otherwise would not have had. Both are now water over the dam. We must accept the principle of the most tax where there is the best ability to pay and get it over with as soon as possible. In the meantime let's worry about the squeaking joints in the economic system instead. These future income taxpayers do not realize that they must choose between human misery and small profits now or early return of prosperity and high taxes, with the money to pay them, later.

It has been an expensive lesson as relatively small expenditures early in the depression would have avoided the great ones in following years.

BOYS, THE UNION IS NOT A CRUTCH

(Continued from page 246)

What we do with this idea of co-operation is another thing. The union therefore may be regarded as a pedestrian tool, moving forward like an old bus, close to the ground, but at times it gives glimpses to the man perched on the top of a new land of promise.

LOCAL UNION OFFICIAL RECEIPTS FROM APRIL 11 TO MAY 10, 1937

L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS					
I. O.-----	121410	122965	B-38-----	690651	690830	106-----	448032	448037	176-----	777996	778028	276-----	268402	
B-1-----	14631	14657	39-----	251683	251689	107-----	240152	240169	177-----	293586	293633	276-----	558015	558052
B-1-----	42134	42149	39-----	273687	273696	107-----	611607	611673	177-----	628651	628671	277-----	209711	209712
B-1-----	45883	45956	39-----	393268	393528	B-110-----	247501	247638	177-----	629401	629425	277-----	226982	227062
B-1-----	61768	61797	40-----	486465	486946	B-110-----	249601	249741	177-----	728295	728400	277-----	303333	303359
B-1-----	285130	285181	40-----	588371	588382	B-110-----	291001	291514	178-----	505909	505910	278-----	6219	6234
B-1-----	286080	286500	41-----	72862	72897	B-110-----	580501	581021	180-----	487580	487800	280-----	311112	311113
B-1-----	286845	286860	41-----	328857	329073	111-----	753774	753780	180-----	495901	495907	280-----	489351	489370
B-1-----	576751	577104	41-----	624901	624938	113-----	23876	23914	181-----	264758	264759	281-----	252484	252486
2-----	144910	144915	41-----	714825	714900	113-----	43514		181-----	353569	353615	281-----	683875	683913
2-----	472181	472370	41-----	731610	731673	113-----	28120	28127	183-----	76878	76879	284-----	62411	62427
B-3-----	BM1 229		42-----	973699	973704	114-----	235363	235365	183-----	219432	219450	285-----	497254	497276
B-3-----	BF 1520-1534		43-----	15671	15672	116-----	423181	423244	184-----	444742	444750	288-----	256638	256675
B-3-----	BF 3350-3942		43-----	116131	116295	117-----	783676	783891	185-----	197404	197405	290-----	961195	961196
B-3-----	BM 7759-8000		46-----	325201	325310	120-----	319487	319500	185-----	168736	168750	291-----	58815	
B-3-----	BM 8040-8652		46-----	439221	439570	120-----	457501	457519	185-----	561001	561152	291-----	342590	342620
B-3-----	BM 8801-8952		46-----	581708	581720	121-----	164106	164107	186-----	779321	779330	B-292-----	178084	178200
B-3-----	BM 9201-9279		48-----	191466	191486	121-----	245488	245492	190-----	345942	345971	B-292-----	144510	144750
B-3-----	BM 9601-9653		48-----	426974	427220	121-----	392569	392659	191-----	254871	254872	B-292-----	246301	246353
B-3-----	BM 10001-10052		48-----	599246	599299	122-----	22830		191-----	582751	582757	B-292-----	248101	248150
B-3-----	BM 10401-10442		50-----	222294		122-----	44904	44909	191-----	778787	778800	B-292-----	277408	277500
B-3-----	AJ 41154-41200		50-----	378367	378445	122-----	469721	469881	193-----	60997	60998	B-292-----	290251	290614
B-3-----	AJ 41545-41600		52-----	103730	103734	124-----	3476	3494	193-----	432470	432599	B-292-----	495071	495600
B-3-----	AJ 41740-41800		52-----	322984	323250	124-----	485545	486000	193-----	651513	651855	B-292-----	570001	570388
B-3-----	AJ 41842-42522		52-----	323656	323741	124-----	661501	661634	194-----	484001	484302	B-292-----	88674	88824
B-3-----	AJ 42601-42649		52-----	324292	324506	124-----	772981	773010	194-----	723533	723670	293-----	304201	
B-3-----	AJ 42801-42804		53-----	202387	202388	125-----	268668	268687	195-----	147829		293-----	309438	309448
B-3-----	4AP 734-778		53-----	280961	281037	125-----	314184	314197	195-----	340448	340500	294-----	166812	
B-3-----	CJ 618-633		54-----	207075	207076	125-----	386335	387035	195-----	572251	572323	294-----	752809	752816
B-3-----	D 118-152		54-----	351103	351118	127-----	822933	822949	B-196-----	121602	121815	301-----	274450	274459
B-3-----	DAP 20-23		55-----	163702	163719	129-----	301206	301208	B-196-----	247201	247500	302-----	25952	25958
B-3-----	EJ 106-237		55-----	202075		129-----	305315	305353	B-196-----	249301	249433	302-----	452312	452335
B-3-----	EH 69-138		56-----	66379		129-----	902488	902504	B-196-----	266954	267000	B-304-----	249322	
B-3-----	EH 764-800		56-----	221226	221245	130-----	145958	145968	B-196-----	573751	573897	B-304-----	244240	244246
B-3-----	F 15-23		56-----	187874	187878	130-----	472975	473199	B-196-----	173968	173970	B-304-----	382108	382137
B-3-----	H 75-124		57-----	250449		130-----	648481	648704		436570	436590	305-----	24283	24300
B-3-----	H 201-220		57-----	437338	437359	131-----	39149	39158	205-----	246201	246213	305-----	514510	514510
B-3-----	I 172-277		59-----	128767	128778	131-----	170591	170618	205-----	526342	526356	306-----	28280	28288
B-3-----	OA 14787-14800		59-----	477249	477425	133-----	401316	401333	208-----	452791	452825	306-----	621042	621101
B-3-----	OA 15044-15119		60-----	316218	316310	134-----	54618	54649	208-----	884845	884855	307-----	225055	225070
B-3-----	OA 15314-15326		64-----	11729	11764	134-----	153751	154500	209-----	21468	21480	308-----	247801	247819
B-3-----	OA 15965-15995		64-----	122323	122330	134-----	210497	210750	210-----	295292	295374	308-----	752503	752541
B-3-----	XG 73425-73600		64-----	397529	397545	134-----	211251	211500	211-----	12381	12383	309-----	3982	4042
B-3-----	XG 73343-73344		64-----	630151	630200	134-----	214694	215045	211-----	352041	352070	309-----	174368	174377
B-3-----	XG 73675-73676		64-----	733441	733650	134-----	215413	215726	211-----	566281	566320	309-----	252803	252869
4-----	254308	254312	65-----	3750		134-----	216138	216516	212-----	21140	21175	309-----	438274	438449
5-----	382	394	65-----	415246	415500	134-----	406550	406908	212-----	51138	51142	309-----	652041	652394
5-----	391748	392250	65-----	475095	475108	134-----	408728	408750	212-----	92011	92064	311-----	360418	360547
5-----	482251	482325	65-----	543001	543110	134-----	408872	409500	212-----	122579	122790	311-----	448680	448684
5-----	716209	716332	66-----	178997	179016	134-----	409501	410250	212-----	301791	301848	312-----	234941	234990
6-----	147466	147538	66-----	453407	453746	134-----	410251	410443	213-----	34762	35250	312-----	293716	293716
6-----	348738	349038	66-----	621917	621931	134-----	411001	411140	213-----	411377	411486	313-----	331613	331650
7-----	14862	14870	67-----	244513	244528	134-----	411751	412500	213-----	413587	413700	317-----	17925	17951
7-----	388022	388122	68-----	59473	59474	134-----	412501	413250	214-----	10711	10731	318-----	725091	725120
8-----	19266	19274	68-----	155930	156000	134-----	413251	414000	214-----	309122	309134	321-----	358972	358980
8-----	134034	134124	68-----	437144	437161	134-----	414001	414750	214-----	557561	557710	322-----	958960	958962
8-----	744091	744389	69-----	533120	533125	134-----	547571	547580	214-----	486658	486679	323-----	1842	1844
B-9-----	40898	40923	73-----	290127	290233	134-----	547581	547580	217-----	223357	223357	323-----	118394	118437
B-9-----	49688	49875	73-----	316826	316832	135-----	761178	761190	222-----	490513	490525	323-----	752141	752143
B-9-----	328801	328808	73-----	771297	771300	136-----	212684	212687	222-----	109193	109211	324-----	200057	200060
B-9-----	245416	245428	76-----	48058	48063	136-----	626401	626520	223-----	282861	282957	324-----	258366	258430
B-9-----	978011	978170	76-----	275102	275189	136-----	710371	710400	224-----	897569	897602	325-----	9982	
B-9-----	173621	173623	77-----	283386	283433	137-----	987676	987732	225-----	770812	770818	325-----	481560	481610
B-9-----	981565	981640	77-----	535051	536361	137-----	244644	244654	226-----	22764	22789	328-----	928194	928221
14-----	246441	246451	80-----	321951	322035	138-----	11141	11143	226-----	193076	193089	329-----	177489	177504
16-----	313830	313838	82-----	307227	307291	138-----	899820	899856	229-----	973437	973444	329-----	225282	225291
16-----	455496	455580	83-----	968610	968625	139-----	939355	939378	230-----	36017	36018	329-----	473377	473520
17-----	175967	175980	83-----	285786	286030	145-----	148532	148537	231-----	197620	197648	332-----	28571	28571
17-----	253917	253936	83-----	476926	477000	145-----	149881	150000	232-----	851693	851714	332-----	49059	49071
17-----	545626	546305	83-----	574501	574863	145-----	654247	654417	232-----	178014	178063	332-----	964491	964500
18-----	316631	316800	83-----	607773	607790	146-----	241601	241704	233-----	227426	227436	333-----	243786	243794
18-----	324901	324917	84-----	97614	97666	150-----	684418	684430	235-----	27931	27952	333-----	303699	303750
18-----	450666	451340	84-----	334487	334500	151-----	47786	47794	238-----	792206	792232	333-----	624751	624825
18-----	474176	474204	84-----	615001	615232	151-----	425969	426000	240-----	217665	217667	335-----	790029	790038
21-----	769064	769074	B-86-----	101422	101423	151-----	543751	543943	240-----	559172	559186	338-----	753541	753551
22-----	142633	142634	B-86-----	227407	227412	152-----	777359	777489	241-----	386721	386749	339-----	116773	116824
22-----	567755	567885	B-86-----	685576	685619	152-----	199412		245-----	367551	368080	340-----	435880	435974
22-----	649657	649827	B-86-----	128189	128250	153-----	737776	737804	245-----	400535	400541	342-----	224426	

L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS					
353	319956	320141	508	422113	422168	634	254292	254301	B-741	242784	242808	861	778454	778468
353	716601	716619	509	669596	669607	634	254452	254479	B-741	243865	243900	862	229099	229142
354	494138	494175	510	58213		636	918545	918583	B-741	247801	247821	863	421573	421586
357	313146	313152	510	490808	490811	637	212941	212951	743	591720	591742	865	331209	331314
357	381427	381493	515	632034	632040	637	231901	231911	747	240001	240029	867	238885	238890
358	114646	114646	520	196713	196714	637	767695	767700	747	297389	297394	867	311421	
358	278864	278867	521	962654	962682	B-640	33581	33593	747	794640	794700	869	64057	
358	748020	748084	521	234414	234417	B-640	382674	382714	748	241861	241897	870	295507	
360	249127	249134	521	395365	395441	B-640	244201	244203	748	614261	614301	870	464303	464325
360	489163	489167	522	222476	222509	B-640	245701	245726	749	166138		871	324018	
363	398260	398316	525	9639	9641	642	13829		749	474060	474178	871	941424	
369	203406	203415	525	794795	794813	642	769420	769430	B-752	639151	639156	872	772377	772390
369	333396	333568	526	243946	243952	644	227302		755	788473	788478	873	164146	164148
371	897851	897853	527	46588	46600	644	477818	477853	756	15986	16000	873	750877	750889
372	806894	806929	527	490000	490040	647	972177	972186	756	299404	299405	876	261054	261071
375	509963	509976	528	263243	263250	649	269721	269870	757	238403	238427	878	274355	
380	493428	493440	528	573001	573077	653	21643		758	270392		878	488534	488537
382	545927	545950	530	485929	485936	653	243121	243185	758	342377	342525	882	218554	218581
384	4874	4880	532	43857	43858	658	750508	750519	760	258700	258706	882	309946	
389	219712	219722	532	280176	280246	661	25314	25326	760	465857	465948	882	767151	767157
390	160035	160040	536	246003	246011	661	198176		761	232867	232942	884	261901	261923
390	281625	281675	537	259234	259248	B-663	38511	38524	761	277230	277235	885	30697	30705
393	610905	610928	538	19456	19472	B-663	43451	43458	762	772784	772800	885	235706	235771
397	72051	72054	539	229962	229963	B-663	186531	186554	B-763	239678	239700	886	192792	
397	218781	218857	539	497691	497700	B-663	274244	274327	B-763	246901	246920	886	375155	375181
400	724380	724410	539	651751	651752	664	83490	83496	B-763	250107	250117	887	281008	281011
401	196103	196104	540	14936	14936	664	306341	306408	B-763	493801	493821	887	312462	312565
401	638157	638188	545	28373	28398	665	55991		764	242284	242292	889	161217	161236
403	787619	787635	548	791472	791480	665	148865	148903	764	507709	507730	889	260504	260615
405	255424	255483	549	11869	11876	665	612941	612947	765	2561	2581	891	323111	323114
406	892044	892064	549	396049	396185	666	292939	293088	765	299118	299119	891	490211	490222
407	20472	20476	551	16845	16850	666	440007	440076	768	254785	254807	892	959638	959643
409	139543	139544	552	206381	206420	669	242162	242193	770	81716	81722	893	782550	782557
409	258784	258835	553	220231	220238	671	179474	179498	770	233821	233907	895	225969	225989
411	205683	205687	554	932093	932105	671	257794		774	223770	223800	895	301839	301846
411	232246	232277	556	29244	29264	673	67242	67244	774	247201	247222	896	276071	276087
411	453674	453676	557	782953	782971	673	228645	228657	775	26893	26916	896	295820	295869
413	313031	313075	558	95744	95761	674	364901	364956	776	296132	296153	899	308444	
413	806428	806467	558	334806	335066	675	191818	191879	776	792490	792517	899	566278	566318
416	287463	287488	559	706880	706896	675	279203	279207	777	215284	215285	901	504578	504586
417	267236	267262	561	618781	61896	677	874248	874282	777	286622	286641	902	53433	53448
B-418	33242	33254	564	741198	741204	678	226374	226418	782	240161	240167	902	489668	489691
B-418	242724	242728	565	2781	2789	679	955623	955626	782	930299	930305	904	171618	171629
B-418	347076	347214	567	467251	467272	680	45601	45608	783	169814	169817	904	781135	781150
B-418	776430	776443	567	935976	936000	680	957198	957203	784	223706	223707	909	462856	462898
421	300307	300310	568	336107	336140	683	300835	300869	784	242676	242722	910	1384	1398
421	325611	325630	569	23641	23651	683	310819	310870	B-785	176106	176107	910	298515	298516
424	8855	8866	569	205793	205948	684	256828	256845	B-725	241208	241216	911	126691	126750
426	255060	255070	570	257538	257567	685	634303	634325	B-785	245548	245575	911	399001	399005
427	256173		574	24173	24174	686	429421	429431	B-785	260802	260829	911	173187	
427	279521	279613	574	350191	350250	688	25244		787	15094	15105	912	404321	404375
429	19183	19196	574	562501	562600	688	890959	890971	790	363891	363926	914	379360	379385
429	751912	752008	575	491264	491271	689	23682	23700	791	297755	297758	915	76065	76066
429	941119	941172	577	27703	27717	689	590251	590265	791	390998	391072	915	229516	229549
430	262230	262266	577	57353		692	327301	327333	792	755900	755911	919	923236	923239
431	798515	798542	581	280381	280390	692	513601	513633	794	39848	39849	922	374552	374561
435	130553		581	336911	337030	694	327972	328016	794	442148	442282	932	11859	11868
435	404206	404235	582	29020	29044	695	816635	816669	796	174682	174683	932	176731	176732
437	222739	222750	582	281886		B-697	51385	51390	796	786745	786752	937	68476	68494
437	248101	248109	583	259876	259910	B-697	97661	97669	798	595972	595991	937	84054	84066
438	166513	166526	584	544621	544688	B-697	642422	642618	799	224775	224792	948	314820	314836
438	239271	239275	584	606139	606150	701	960465	960489	800	168387	168390	948	315309	315372
438	327168	327219	584	655651	655723	702	34040	34047	800	175142	175220	B-949	245701	245720
441	755669	755684	585	347351	347377	702	237817	237854	801	905601	905628	B-949	291751	291859
443	245718	245750	586	770301	770313	702	238033	238093	802	237272	237275	B-949	323077	323100
443	724931	725000	588	60446	60483	702	242825	242867	B-803	244083	244126	B-949	695826	695840
444	341218	341236	589	302131	302135	702	253170	253200	807	24845	24900	953	168722	168860
445	29585	29606	589	483041	483158	702	492001	492072	807	266281	266285	953	328501	328574
445	270542		590	21092	21095	702	492340	492346	808	303011	303013	953	242669	242700
446	5851	5860	591	35236	35240	702	435670	435750	808	229218	229224	953	517501	517514
446	250675	250677	591	236296	236330	702	556591	556595	809	228765		956	14461	14466
453	480196	480206	593	3301	3315	702	491768	491823	809	485680	485692	958	242820	242823
453	558784	558830	593	624900		702	533730	533730	811	774101	774108	963	313875	313884
456	113251	113289	594	493213	493237	702	555751	555810	813	3169	3195	968	232522	232529
456	167178	167200	595	313768	313800	702	237299	237300	813	240522	240535	970	253943	
458	165413	165449	595	327001	327013	702	768031	768036	B-814	175213	175217	970	377461	377475
458	860870	860915	595	586501	586770	704	160401	160415	B-814	240615	240618	972	492111	492124
459	208513		595	773696	773700	707	18036	18044	B-814	243044	243082	991	302423	302428
459	234109	234121	596	780001	780015	707	229849	229896	B-814	253429	253460	991	767267	767278
459	294629	294750	596	440936	440939	707	753330	753389	817	128190	128193	995	200969	200991
459	620251	620346	597	515401	515406	708	16324							

L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	PREVIOUSLY LISTED MISSING RECEIVED
B-1048	228009	228022	764-242286-287.	104-616664	756, 797, 907-908.	446-5857.	458-860882.	L. U. NUMBERS
B-1051	228901	229069	794-442160.	120-319489.	130-473162.	459-234121.	474-5896.	60-253003.
B-1051	229681	229702	807-266280.	131-170602.	151-777464, 483.	483-23813, 826.	488-12136.	B-86-227404.
1054	234828	234832	835-245410.	164-267786, 390603.	177-293590, 628652.	528-573026.	558-95746.	156-235964-965.
B-1061	230701	230740	882-767141-150.	193-432541, 651537, 603, 776-777, 781-782.	194-484071, 199, 274, 284.	577-57350.	583-259883.	175-294027, 071, 087, 114,
1072	224009	224013	953-168686-687, 689-696.	196-121602, 630-632, 634.	223-282912.	584-544666.	593-3309.	175, 177.
1072	970569	970572	698, 700, 704-705, 707-711, 713-721.	226-22709.	238-27932, 941.	585-347342.	610-635254, 257, 269.	193-60991-893.
1086	705621	705648	996-87362, 365, 372.	245-367920.	259-917146.	617-50537, 50548-50549.	613-459651-657.	226-22709-710.
1091	29876	29899	1141-618779-780.	262-466526.	267-369, 374-375, 377-378, 391, 401, 404, 424, 437, 440, 482, 487, 493.	644-477820.	653-243167.	238-27918, 920, 922-929.
1099	645574	645577		277-226982.	281-683903-905.	674-364905, 907, 934, 941, 952, 954-955.	680-45606.	340-200631.
1101	7930	7937		286-28709.	290-473, 495426.	689-513616.	692-513616.	343-40828.
1108	513773	513780		293-297, 302-305, 307-309, 314, 317, 319, 333, 337, 342-343, 345, 349, 351-353, 358, 361, 367-369, 374-375, 377-378, 391, 401, 404, 424, 437, 440, 482, 487, 493.	294-473, 495426.	697-642487.	697-753366.	351-75928-75931.
1118	765842	765862		299-917146.	262-466526.	707-753366.	724-497139.	413-41125-41126.
1131	492617	492623		262-466526.	277-226982.	724-497139.	761-232873.	483-23813, 448138-169.
1141	314620	314694		277-226982.	281-683903-905.	761-232873.	763-239681.	488-95793-95823.
1141	618664	618790		281-683903-905.	290-473, 495426.	763-239681.	B-785-241215.	617-50537.
1147	57057	275711		290-473, 495426.	309-252803-804, 809-810, 813-814, 816-817, 829, 831.	B-785-241215.	889-161226, 260504, 506, 531, 535.	653-21636.
1147	275866	275711		309-252803-804, 809-810, 813-814, 816-817, 829, 831.	332-49062, 49068-49070.	889-161226, 260504, 506, 531, 535.	895-225975.	709-228003, 006, 013, 016-017.
1154	4754	4759		332-49062, 49068-49070.	343-492920.	895-225975.	948-314836.	794-442002.
1154	30951	30961		343-492920.	397-72052.	948-314836.	1002-194369.	808-303006.
1154	778149	778200		400-724385.	429-19185.	1002-194369.	B-1013-26345, 26403, 26863.	901-504569-570.
1154	664501	664502		429-19185.		B-1017-242009.	1024-82654.	953-168688, 697, 699, 701-703-706, 712.
1156	433	443				1036-157372, 389, 392, 438, 444, 461, 463, 485.	1036-157372, 389, 392, 438, 444, 461, 463, 485.	996-87355.
						B-1038-227105, 132, 750015, 019, 022, 025-029.	B-1046-229247.	997-260145.
						1141-314620.		

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46-481708-710.
121-245489-491.
175-294179, 181-182, 185-186.
196-173969.
268-4391.
292-178085, 185, 193.
B-304-243301-321.
407-20460 (duplicate)
411-205684.
475-227810.
504-63072, 63076-63077.
598-490590-592.
637-212939-940, 942-948, 950.
B-663-38376-38510, 186192-530.

VOID

B-1-42134, 286236, 576959.
2-472235.
B-3-BM 25.
B-3-BF 1525, 3441, 3601, 3663, 8401, 8654.
B-3-BM 8401.
B-3-AJ 41763, 42137, 42258.
B-3-EJ 209, 227.
B-3-EH 123, 128, 132, 134, 136.
B-3-OA 14793.
B-3-OA 15112.
B-3-XG 73442, 73468, 73479, 73493, 73502, 73509, 73550, 73594.
8-134120, 744169, 302.
28-734103.
B-38-229222, 699291.
43-116219-220.
48-426974, 981, 427088, 123, 599256, 261.
50-378383.
52-323017.
66-179007, 453416, 545, 698, 736.
83-285803, 989, 286016, 574619, 670, 607787, 790.

MACHINES QUESTION, A RESTLESS GHOST

(Continued from page 243)

as occupational requirements change; they will have to search for employment or they will need to acquire a new skill and, unless somehow compensated by society, they will, with their time and wages lost in the adjustment process, pay part of the price of the social and economic progress made possible by changing industrial techniques.

"American industrial engineering has concentrated upon the creation of machines and processes whereby goods and services may be produced with constantly diminished human effort. Without the technical development of the past we could not have attained the higher plane of material well-being which we have come to accept as normal. But while engineering has been geared to the continual improvement of mechanical efficiency, other costs and values have frequently been overlooked. New machines are rigorously tested so that mechanical efficiencies are fairly well known before their introduction into an industry, but changes in the human requirements are almost completely disregarded. Frequently the effects on the individual workers are realized only after workers possessing skills accumulated during the best years of life find themselves forgotten on the industrial scrap heap. Provision for the obsolescence of machinery due to technological change is usually made in the cost accounting systems of industry and is an important consideration in the introduction of new machinery, but it is the exceptional management which provides for its displaced labor force. Yet technological change junks the skills of workers as surely as it ren-

ders worthless machinery which has not been worn out."

Mr. Weintraub's article has significance because he has carried on studies in this field with the W.P.A.

BIGGEST UTILITY SIGNS WITH BROTHERHOOD

(Continued from page 248)

with management and in this wise they will achieve lawful properly constituted collective bargaining.

"Our organization, since its establishment in 1891, has had agreements in the electrical utility field. During the last four years, it has greatly expanded in this field, and now has contractual relations with large utility systems in every part of the United States and with government utility enterprises."

President Tracy himself is a utility man, having come up to the head of his organization through the utility branch of the industry.

The New York Times on Sunday, May 16, carried a story based upon an interview with President Tracy. The story said:

DENIES AID FROM COMPANY

Mr. Tracy denied that the Brotherhood had received financial or other assistance from the company in its effort to organize the 40,000 Consolidated employees under the banner of the American Federation of Labor. Charges that the company had supplied such aid were signed last week by Mrs. Elinore M. Herrick, regional director of the National Labor Relations Board.

A complaint that the company was discriminating in favor of the Brotherhood had been filed previously with the board by the United Electrical and Radio Workers of America, a C. I. O. union.

Mr. Tracy met these charges with an unequivocal assertion that the Brotherhood had

surrendered no part of its independence in its negotiations with the Consolidated.

"There is no slightest truth in the contention that we have received funds from the company," he declared. "Any arrangement of that kind would be foreign to all our principles. As a bona fide union, we are doing our organizing on our own time, with our own money and outside of company property."

The Brotherhood's drive to organize workers in the local utility field began four years ago, Mr. Tracy said, adding that it had now enrolled 28,000 Consolidated employees as dues-paying members.

SEVEN LOCAL UNIONS SET UP

"Seven local unions of local utility employees have been established in New York City—four are located in Manhattan, one in Brooklyn, one in Mount Vernon and one in Queens," the A. F. of L. official said.

"In consequence, the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers is properly the collective bargaining agency for all New York Edison system employees. Since the majority of the employees joined the several local unions, the agreement for recognition and collective bargaining is now in complete form and full effect."

The agreement, as set forth by Mr. Tracy, prohibits any reduction in existing wage scales, insurance and other special security benefits or working conditions. Negotiations for increases in present pay scales are to be conducted "by the representatives of the respective local unions with the assistance of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers," Mr. Tracy said.

He explained that each of the seven Edison locals would elect three delegates to a system-wide council which would carry on negotiations with the management, with the active aid and counsel of the international.

The life of the agreement was described by Mr. Tracy as "perpetual." Renewal will be automatic at the expiration of each year, he said, unless either party gives 30 days' advance notice of its desire to reopen discussion of the terms of the accord.



"Your Washington Reporter"

By BUDD L. McKILLIPS

FIVE years ago this month, President Hoover used the Regular Army to gas, club and saber bonus-seeking World War veterans out of their miserable "camps" in Washington. In a formal statement issued by him at the time, he attempted to justify his action by saying that "the land occupied by the veterans was needed for immediate building purposes."

Nothing has ever been built on that land except a few nests constructed by colonies of ants. Nothing will probably ever be built there. It is only recently that work was commenced there to sod the area for a park. Hoover knew, at the time of the evictions, that the government's plans never called for anything there except a park, and that even that project was not to be started for several years.

APPLICANTS for American citizenship are asked questions that not one in a thousand American-born citizens can answer. For instance, how many of us know the name of President Monroe's Vice President? What was the maiden name of Thomas Jefferson's wife and where is she buried? Who was the tenth person to sign the Declaration of Independence? What is meant by due process of law?

Those are only a few of the actual questions which austere examiners fire at foreign-born persons who want to become one of us. If we had to pass the same tests before we were permitted to vote there would be no more elections held in this nation.

SOMETHING to worry about:

If the ice-caps of Greenland and Antarctica should melt the levels of the oceans would rise 150 feet and London, New York and Tokio would be under water.

CONFIDENTIAL data in the War Department is not kept more secret than the card-index files containing the names of 26,000,000 Americans registered with the unemployment and old-age division of the Social Security Board.

County sheriffs, village constables, metropolitan chiefs of police, the Department of Justice, the Secret Service, postal inspectors, and members of the President's cabinet are among those who have vainly sought to obtain information regarding certain individuals out of the board's files.

The board laid down the rule at the start that it would never divulge one piece of all the numerous information in its files. Wives trying to get their hands on alimony-ducking husbands, mothers seeking long-lost sons, war veterans trying to locate former buddies whose affidavits are necessary to establish compensation claims, G-Men tracking malefactors, and scores of others bombard the board with requests for addresses of certain individuals. They are all turned down, however.

"We wouldn't break our rule, not even if Saint Peter needed the information for his roll call on Judgment Day," said one board official.

HOW many clergymen are members of bona fide labor unions? Dr. Charles Stelzle, national famous sociologist and churchman, is a member of the Machinists' union. The Rt. Rev. John A. Duffy, Catholic Bishop of Buffalo, belongs to the Boilermakers.

Bishop Duffy worked at the boilermaker's trade when he was a young man in New Jersey, before he became a priest. After he was ordained he continued to keep up his membership. When he was elevated to bishopric the union made him a life member.

ACCORDING to one of the stories floating around Washington, the young son of Postmaster General Farley, during a juvenile cross-examination, asked his father:

"Dad, when I grow up will I be a big man like you?"

"Why, son, I don't think I'm such a big man," Farley modestly replied.

"Come to think of it, I don't think so either," said the boy.

ANSWERS: To V. C., Woodland, Maine.—Senator Wagner (N. Y.) never tried to get the Democratic nomination for President. He is a naturalized citizen (born in Germany) and the Constitution requires that a President must be born in the United States.

To O. T., Council Bluffs, Iowa—Frank Mulholland, the attorney who argued the constitutionality of the amended Railway Labor Act in the case where the Supreme Court unanimously upheld the law, is a member of the Machinists' union. He joined it years ago, when he worked in a bicycle repair shop, before he became a lawyer. He was labor's attorney in the famous Buck Stove and Range and the Danbury Hatters' cases.

To L. W., Tucson, Ariz.—Members of the Senate and House are each allowed a limited number of free subscriptions to the Congressional Record. Write to either Senator Ashurst, Senator Hayden, or Congressman Murdock. If their allotment has not been used up, any one of them will probably place your name on the list.

To M. F. R., Cleveland—As an individual employee you can file a complaint of "unfair labor practice" against your employer under the Wagner-Connelly Labor Relations Act. A better procedure, however, would be to have your union handle the affair.

SENATOR Joseph C. O'Mahoney (Wyo.) probably has his name mispronounced more widely than any other man in public life. He says that his father, who was born in County Cork, when explaining the proper way to pronounce the name, used to repeat this rhyme:

"Oh, the bleat of the lamb
And the fruit of the bee
Spell the name of the man
Who is talking to thee—
O'Ma-honey."

RECENT approval by Congress of a \$5,000 annual pension for the widow of President Benjamin Harrison brought a number of inquiries to Senators and Congressmen. Several correspondents insisted that there just could not be a living widow of President Harrison. There is, however.

She was his second wife and is 79 years of age. He married her after he was defeated for renomination in 1892.

There are six living widows of Presidents—Mrs. Harrison, the former Mrs. Cleveland, Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, Mrs. Taft, Mrs. Wilson and Mrs. Coolidge. All except the former Mrs. Cleveland get \$5,000 a year from the government. She remarried after Cleveland's death.

PENSION records disclose many interesting facts. There are a few widows who are drawing pensions because their husbands fought in the War of 1812. There is also one authentic case of a man living today whose father fought under George Washington in the Revolutionary War.

The father was 12 years of age when he served in the latter days of that war, in 1782. He was 70 years of age when he married a young woman in 1840. Their son is now 97.

ONE of the "Fat Boys" who has been shrieking that the federal government must balance its budget by cutting out relief for the unemployed says the government is spending money so rapidly that \$726.50 goes out of the federal treasury "every time a person takes a breath."

That disclosure opens up a wonderful chance for him to show his patriotism. He would have to hold his breath only an hour to save the government \$871,800.

FIRST-TIME visitors to Washington are usually surprised to find no sky-scrapers in the city. The reason for the lack of tall buildings is that no structure is ever permitted to exceed the height of the dome on the Capitol buildings.

The tallest non-government building in Washington is the National Press Club Building—13 stories. The highest government building is the Department of the Interior building. It has eight stories and occupies two full city blocks and there are two miles of corridors and stairways.

LONDON doctors are reported to be mystified by the case of a man whose heart is composed mostly of stone. They say it is the only known case of this kind. Evidently they've never tried to borrow money from an American banker.

DURING the week in which this column is written there have been two authenticated cases of Washington society queens taking their pets to high-priced beauty parlors to have the animals prettied up. One woman brought a Persian cat to a fashionable establishment for a shampoo. Another had her bulldog's toenails manicured and tinted. During the same week a little girl died because her unemployed father could not buy the food she needed following recovery from pneumonia.

THERE are 28 vacancies in Statuary Hall (frequently referred to as the "Chamber of Horrors") in the Capitol Building at Washington. In accordance with an act of Congress in 1864, each state is permitted to have the statues of two of its most illustrious citizens placed in this Hall of Fame. Out of the 68 statues already there, 44 are of statesmen, 13 of military heroes, and 10 are in neither classification.

The gigantic statue of the late Senator Robert M. La Follette is the most impressive. Seated in a chair, the marble figure seems about ready to spring to its feet to defend some disputed right of man.

Only one woman—Frances E. Willard, pioneer leader of the W. C. T. U.—is represented in the Hall. There are three physicians, one inventor, one clergyman and one Indian chief who have their sculpted likeness there. The statue of Sequoia, who devised the Cherokee alphabet, was sent by Oklahoma.

SOMETHING TO WORRY ABOUT: Until 1838, Congressmen wore their hats while attending sessions of the House of Representatives.

ON EVERY JOB

There's a Laugh & Two

Come back again, John, we're all for you.

THE ESSENTIALS OF LIFE

By the sweat of my brow
For six hours a day,
I get three-sixty now
On the WPA.

What more do I need
While life passes away?
Just a flop and a feed
On the WPA.

JOHN F. MASTERSON,
2512 Jay Ave., Cleveland, Ohio. I. O.

YES, IT DOES

I don't know if this rates the laugh page or not, but it gave me a laugh.

I'm a patient in a "T. B." sanatorium. A Brother lineman visited me. During our conversation he said "The gaffer told the *spur grunt* to hit the sticks and tie in the *secondaries*, but to keep his ears out of the hot ones."

After he left my room mate looks at me and says, "Don't he speak English?"

"No," says I.

"What's he talk?" says he.

"Line language," says I.

So I had to interpret for him and any other uneducated readers. What he said was: "The foreman told the apprentice lineman to climb the poles and tie the new low voltage wires to the insulators, but to be careful of the high-voltage wires overhead."

LINEMAN LENNIE,
Local No. 702.

OUR BROTHERHOOD

I see a lofty tree¹
Bending over through storm and strife;²
I see a limb crack here and there
And fall to earthly clay.³
I see a woodsman with his ax⁴
Cut bough and twig away.⁵

He cut each branch to goodly length
And put them all together,⁶
Bound them tight with all his might
To withstand the hellish weather;

He placed them in the soggy ground
As piles for his foundation
On which to build a structure great
To withstand these innovations.

He laid each stone in its proper place
To a strong and wind-braced frame,
Banded them all together
And carved them in Brotherhood's name.

Our Brotherhood strives from day to day
To lessen our cares and ills,
To bring us to a higher plane
That we may enjoy nature's wonders and thrills
Banded together strong and true
With only one purpose—
For ME and YOU.

¹ Unorganized society.

² Captains of industry.

³ Small groups of workers.

⁴ Organizer.

⁵ Selection of bona fide mechanics.

⁶ Locals formed.

BENJAMIN H. CARPENTER,
Local No. 103, Boston.

Running through our file we found the following poem. With the backing of labor, and President Roosevelt, the children's prayer may soon be answered.

A CHILD'S PRAYER

Dear Lord, on bended knees we pray
To help us children in our tender years;
No time for school, or to romp and play,
We must slave to make our way,
Cooped up in a dreary mill all day,
And only get what the misers pay.

We have no voice, and get no praise,
The constitution was made before our days,
And we are shackled with bonds of gold—yea!
So that children exploited, far and near,
Seem to fare worse from year to year.

Is there no help? Cannot laws be made?
There must be someone who can give us aid,
And come out fearlessly and take our stand,
Tell all the judges throughout the land
That this is the children's just demand.

They know that we love to frolic and play,
And go to school, to breathe fresh air,
Same as those other children over there—
T'other side of that gilded wall so high
That we builded with our labor, that's why

Our health is gone and that ruddy glow
Will come to our cheeks again no more.
So please try to make men understand
We would like health and freedom back again;
This is our humble prayer, oh Lord,
Amen!

L. H. FOURCHER,
L. U. No. 397, Balboa, C. Z.

LABOR'S OPPORTUNITY

(Inspired by Supreme Court's Upholding
of the Wagner Labor Act)

I.

There's a gratifying sigh on Heaven's stage,
A glorious scene of encouragin' cheer:
The dreary elements have spent their rage,
And most stubborn clouds are about to clear.

II.

'Tis not a mirage appearing in view,
Nor an illusion to deceive the eyes;
Dispersin' layers of cloud now let through
The brilliant light of illuminated skies.

III.

It's pleasin' to see the radiant glow expand—
And shed a lustrous, guiding light all
around;
Extending to toilers an assisting hand
To gain a foothold upon solid ground!

IV.

'Tis Labor's sacred duty to offer thanks
For every step of its victorious gain;
To mend the split within its very ranks,
Its newly-born benefits to maintain!
May its reform pendulum steadily swing—
Its far-reachin' improvements, firmly cling!

ABE GLICK,
Local No. 3, N. Y. C.

PARADISE REWIRED

An electric inspector who met with his fate
Proceeded at once to the heavenly gate.
He pushed on the bell and when Peter, he
came,
He showered the Saint with a whole lot of
blame.

Said he, "The transformer you use for the
bell
Was never approved, so I've heard the folks
tell,
I'd like to inspect all the fittings and wire,
Especially those near the heavenly choir,

"For when I have gotten my crown and my
wings,
The tenoring part I'm expecting to sing."
Saint Peter, he growlingly bade him come
in,
Inspector, he entered, his face all a-grin.

He looked at the poles, "I'll condemn them,
I guess,
Those spooles are not made by the wet
process.
The service entrances on mansions I see,
They never will get an approval from me.

"These splicers aren't soldered up here
by the throne,
This grounding of cable I'll never condone.
These locknuts and bushings, they're none
of them tight.
I don't see a thing all around here that's
right.

"You'll have to re-wind all this place right
away
If here with the angels you want me to stay."
Then Peter got sore, said, "Now here you
can't dwell,
If you don't like our wiring why go plumb
to hell.

"Down there they use firestop, the wire that
won't burn,
The boxes are sherardized, their bondnuts
won't turn.
Up here we don't care—any material will do,
For nothing can harm us, we're immortal
clear through.

"In hell, all their wiring must stand a tough
test,
The work and materials must be of the best,
So everything's union and put there to stay,
So you go to hell and get out of my way."

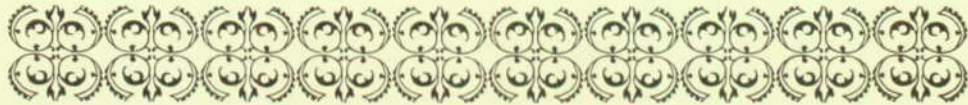
M. M. CLAYTON.

(Sent in by Brother Frank A. Bolles,
L. U. No. 3)

Almost every tourist who visits the city
of Washington makes a trip to Mount Ver-
non, George Washington's plantation down
the river, where the Father of his country is
buried. One day a guide was taking a young
Englishman around the grounds.

"My word!" said the Britisher. "What a
wonderful boxwood hedge! He must have
gotten that from England!"

"Yeah," drawled the guide, "But I don't
suppose the British were as mad as they were
when he got the rest of the country away
from them."



"Of course, there are a lot of foolish people in this world," Walter Duranty tells George Jean Nathan at "21," "but thank God for them — or else how would you and I eat?"

— LEONARD LYONS, *New York Post*.

